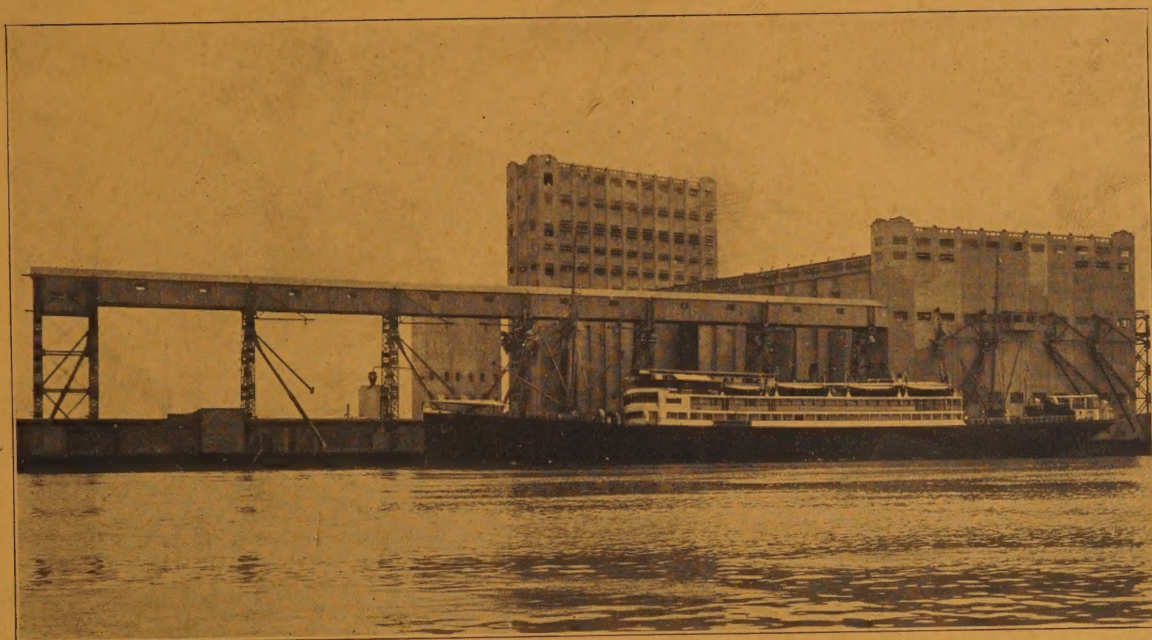


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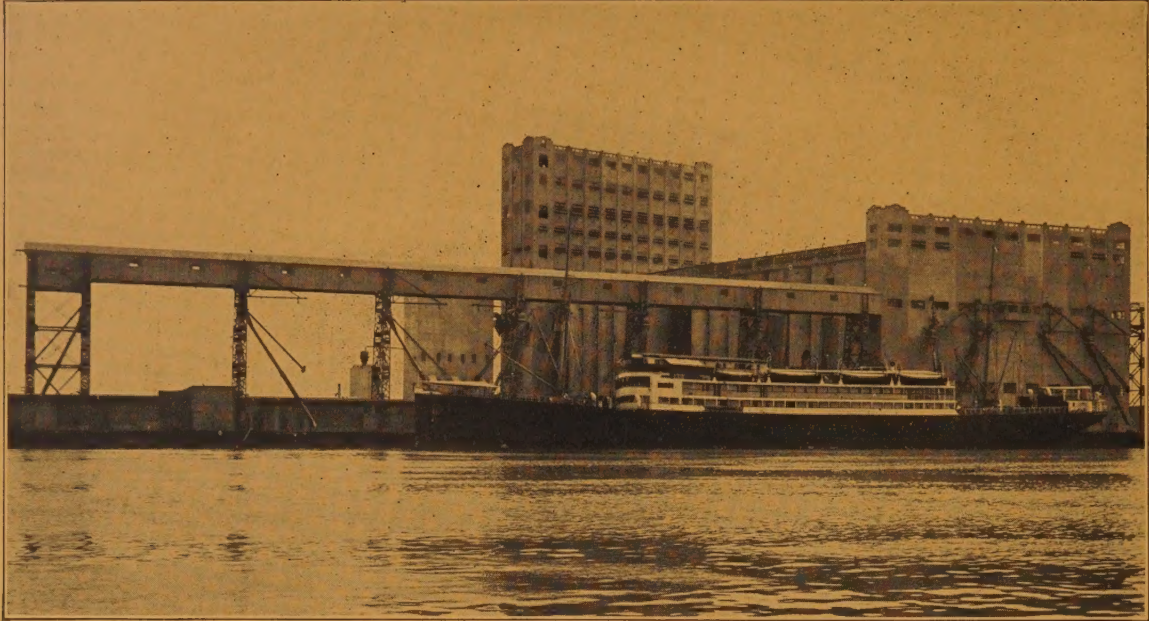


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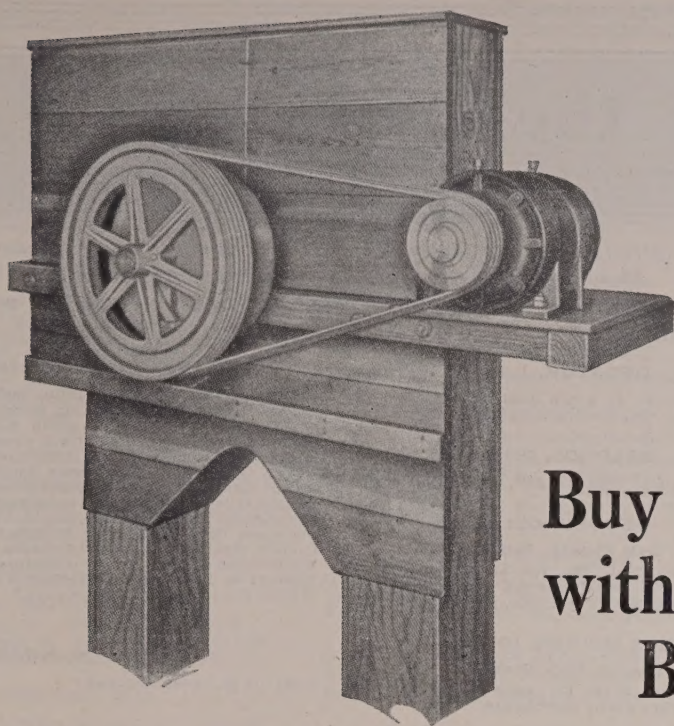
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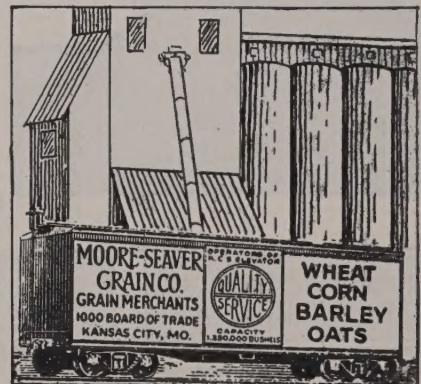
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Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

**RECEIVERS and
SHIPPERS**

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels
OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

Ponca City, Okla.—I find much valuable information in the Journal.—J. L. Blaney, agt., Ponca City Milling Co

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

THE DAY SYSTEM of DUST CONTROL

Thorough dust control and complete sweeping facilities provided for the 6,000,000 bushel elevator of the Galveston Wharf Company by means of six suction fans, operating dust hoods and sweeper outlets throughout the plant—With The Day System of Dust Control, America's largest export elevator will have the following advantages:

1. Dust explosion hazards minimized.
2. All grain reclaimed from dust and sweepings.
3. Operating labor costs sharply reduced.
4. Better "Housekeeping" at a lower labor cost.
5. Small power requirements—less than two percent of total operating load.
6. Longer life to machinery.
7. Minimum insurance rates.

THE DAY COMPANY

Contracting Engineers
3138 Snelling Avenue

Minneapolis

Minnesota

WE congratulate the Galveston Wharf Co. and the Grain Shippers of the Country, upon the facilities, second to none in the world, that this company and its executives have provided.

We are very proud of the fact that when this country's leading grain port contracted for the largest export elevator in the United States, it decided that the great Southwest, from which it draws its wheat, corn flour, etc., possessed the engineering and other organizations capable of constructing that project.

Naturally, it is a source of much pride to us that, following an exhaustive investigation of our 10-year record in building elevators for the grain and milling industry, the Galveston Wharf Co. selected our organization for the execution of this important undertaking.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Engineers — Designers — Builders

Mutual Building Kansas City, Mo.



100% WEBSTER *Equipped*

Finest
Conveyors
for
50
Years

With a receiving capacity of 720 cars daily and loading facilities of 200,000 bushels per hour, three ships at the same time, the new six-million-bushel elevator of the Galveston Wharf Company well deserves the title "America's Largest and Finest Export Elevator."

In this, as in most of the outstanding elevators in this country, the conveying and transmission machinery is entirely built and installed by Webster.

Engineers:
Horner & Wyatt,
Kansas City, Mo.

Builders:
Jones-Hettelsater
Construction Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

.... For more than fifty years, the unvarying quality that has been a part of every piece of Webster equipment from a single conveyor idler to machinery for a complete elevator, has resulted in the recognition by grain men everywhere of Webster as the "Standard by which all other makes are measured."

The
WEBSTER & WELLER MFG. COS.

Executive Offices:

1840 North Kostner Avenue .. Chicago, Ill.

Works: Chicago, Ill. Tiffin, Ohio Michigan City, Ind.
Toronto, Ontario Seattle, Wash.



AT GALVESTON

Miles of Diamond Belting



"PORT of quickest dispatch"
... Galveston is noted for
swift clearance. Now her reputa-
tion grows.

Completing the largest port
elevator in the world, the Gal-
veston Wharf Company offers
greater speed, more marked
economy, in the handling of
grain.

To the swift, uninterrupted
service of the new elevator,
Diamond is privileged to con-
tribute belting aggregating several
miles in length.

Thus another great unit in our
national system of grain han-
dling turns to Diamond for
equipment that will contribute to
greater efficiency in storage and
handling operations.

The Diamond Rubber Com-
pany, Inc., Akron, Ohio. Dis-
tributors in principal cities.
Branches at Akron, Atlanta,
Kansas City, New York, Phila-
delphia, Dallas, Chicago, Los
Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco.

Two of the Diamond belts at GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S
new elevator. Horner & Wyatt, designers and engineers. Machinery
and mechanical equipment by the Webster Manufacturing Company.

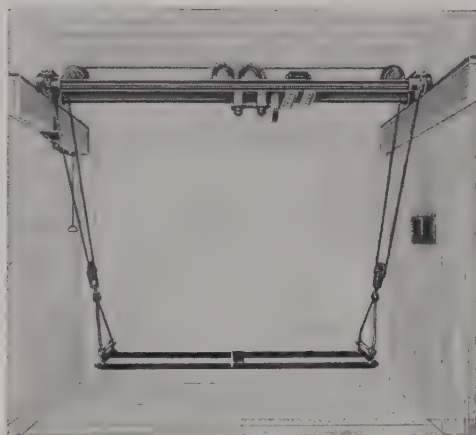


Diamond

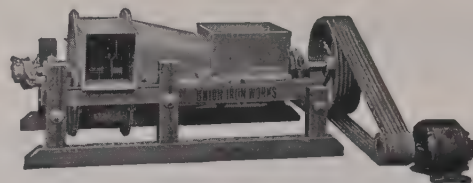
RUBBER BELTING • HOSE • PACKING

WESTERN

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —
EFFICIENT — STURDY — RELIABLE — MODERN



Overhead Electric Truck Dump



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

A GOOD DRIVE FOR ANY MACHINE

SHELLERS AND CLEANERS
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS
SPEED REDUCERS
WORM GEAR HEAD DRIVES

UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.

MARK TWAIN WAS WRONG

When he said that people seemed to talk a lot about the weather but didn't do anything about it.

Most Elevator and Mill owners do something about it by carrying complete Windstorm and Hail insurance.

If you haven't done anything about it, write, wire or call

The Mill Mutuals

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street - - Chicago, Illinois

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

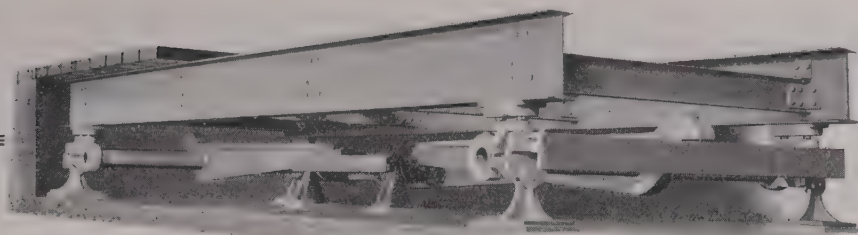
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.



The Outstanding Feature of **The NO-TWIST**

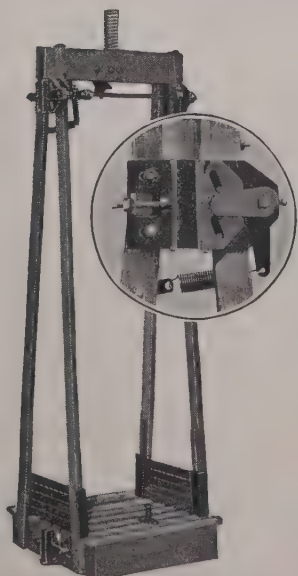
Strength combined with simple construction—the oversize bridge and torsionless lever system does away with all vibration and “shimmy”—smooth even beam action and greatly reduced wear on the bearings and knife edges.

The Gaston Scale Co.
Beloit, Wisconsin

Not a Part of Any Scale Combine — In Business 90 Years

THE NEW MANLIFT

“RIDE-SAFE”



Beyl Design

is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip down! is the last one down!

“RIDE-SAFE”

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

50 ft. Complete
\$75.00

Less Counterweight
\$65.00

You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?

LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

ARE YOU BUILDING STORAGE?

If so, whether to store your own requirements or to provide housing for the coming crop, the

Zeleny Thermometer System

should be specified and installed.

If you are going to store grains of any kind your profit depends on the number of bushels delivered out of storage in the same condition or better than when accepted for storage.

The Zeleny Thermometer System

needs no introduction or evidence to prove its value. It has thirty years of service in the largest elevators of the United States, as well as some of Canada's important mills and elevators to convince the most sceptical that it is today a most valuable and necessary adjunct in an elevator or mill having a storage capacity of a quarter of a million bushels or more, or less if grains are carried for long periods of time.

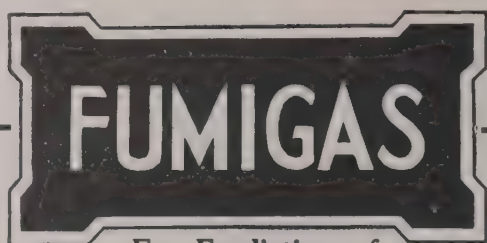
The Zeleny Thermometer System

will make money for you and it will surprise you as to its value in the many ways in which it will make your profits larger.

Write us or write anyone of the users of the system shown in our catalog number six. We will gladly furnish the catalog, and any name you may select from it will gladly tell you what the ZELENY SYSTEM has done for them.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.



**For Eradiction of
Weevil and Grain Moth in all stages
in
Stored Wheat**

A new — safe — efficient LIQUID GAS.
Leaves no odor on wheat.

Does not affect quality of flour.

Harmless to operators.

Safe Fumigation at cost of 1/3c per bushel.

Refer your Fumigation problems to our

Research Laboratory

Kansas City, Mo.

We invite your inquiries on FUMIGAS.

Manufactured and Distributed by

Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company

Kansas City

Minneapolis

New Orleans

St. Louis

Des Moines

Houston

Omaha

Chicago

Tulsa

Also Basic Source of Supply on
**CHARCOAL — COD LIVER OIL —
CALCIUM CARBONATE**

SPOTS R. R. CARS Q · U · I · C · K · L · Y

Use this electric car spotter for moving railroad cars. Pulling in any direction it will move from 1 to 6 cars. It saves time and money and speeds up a heretofore slow process. Carried in stock for prompt shipment. Send for a copy of Folder No. 992.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.

DIVISION, LINK-BELT COMPANY

Chicago: 2410 W. 18th St.

New York: 2676 Woolworth Bldg.

New Orleans: 619 S. Peters St.

Dallas, Texas:

1101 Mercantile Bank Bldg.

Offices in Principal Cities C-156



CALDWELL

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-lb. breaks. Just the thing for quickly reducing truck loads.

Printed from large, clear type conveniently arranged on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275 Extended.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

Industrial Engineering & Construction Co. Contracting Engineers

621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants
Feed Plants Warehouses Industrial Buildings

WELLER Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

B I R C H A R D Construction Co.

*Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills*

B. SAMPSON

Lincoln, Nebr.

A. F. Roberts Construction Co. Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
FURNISHES Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

The V. M. Zweber Co.

Aberdeen, South Dakota
Engineers and Contractors

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Feed Mills — Coal Plants
Remodeling — Wiring — Painting

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

Newell Const. & Mch. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood
Elevators and Feed Mills.

Modern Grain Handling Machinery

Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

Willich Construction Co.

Mercier, Kans.

Grain Elevators, Mills and Machinery
Plans and Estimates Furnished

THE

Star Engineering Company

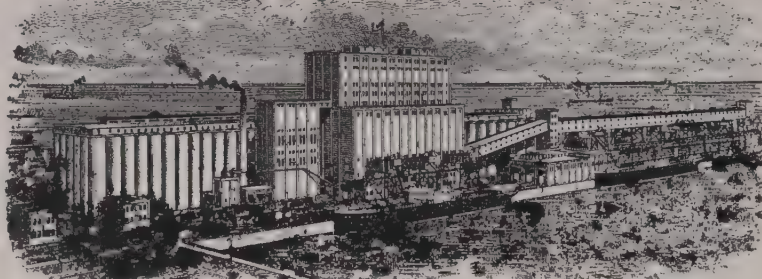
Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans
WICHITA, KANSAS

ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas
Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone, Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.—GEN'L MGR

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Ryan Construction Co.

503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.

Engineers & Contractors

Grain Elevators - Feed Mills
Industrial Buildings

Flour Mills - Cement Plants
Coal Pockets

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Williams Construction Co.

Feed Mills—Elevators—Annexes
Building—Repairing—Remodeling

3321 E. Shawnee Ave.
DES MOINES, IA.

Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to

Produce Results

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Burrell Built



is Better Built



BURRELL

ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION CO.

DAILY NEWS PLAZA (21st Floor), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers—Constructors

333 No. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of
2,500,000 Bushels to the
Port Commission Elevator
Houston, Texas

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.

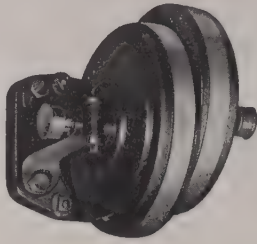
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work



*The
Buhler Drive*

is the modern substitute for the obsolete eccentric method of reciprocating the sieves of separators.

It is considered the most radical improvement made in grain cleaners during the past twenty years.

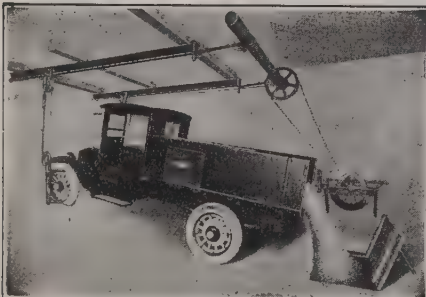
Write for 125GD Catalog

S. HOWES CO., INC.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

OFFICIALLY APPROVED

"We had occasion to inspect and approve the installation of one of these drives on a grain separator and wish to congratulate you on its amazing efficiency."

The Mill Mutuals
Ohio Department
COLUMBUS, OHIO



McMILLIN WAGON and TRUCK DUMP

The only overhead wagon and truck dump that the overhead mechanism is not in the road when dumping, especially in a low driveway. When using our wheel hooks, there are no obstacles left in the driveway to drive over. The easy dump to move backwards and forwards to accommodate the different lengths of vehicles. We manufacture a full line, both the electrical as well as dumps that can be operated from other machinery or by hand. This dump will raise a vehicle higher in a low driveway than any other overhead dump made. All types are under complete control at all times. We are able to supply either the wheel hooks or rack, whichever is desired, although our wheel hooks are far superior to the rack. Write for descriptive circular on our full line of electrical and power driven dumps.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

When in Minneapolis Stay at The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

Morton, Ill.—I have gone thru the sample copy of Grain & Feed Journals you sent us, and find it contains a great many interesting items. Am enclosing a check, for which place me on your mailing list for one year.—Joseph Hauter, mgr., Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.

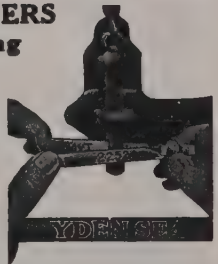


10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

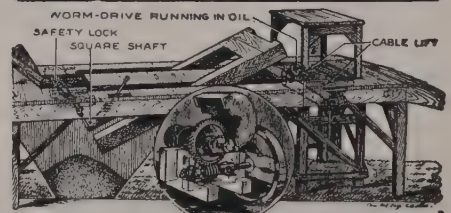
Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Electric Dump Truck

Birmingham, Ala.—We value your magazine very highly and do not want to be without it.—Cecil Brokerage Co.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Two good elevators for sale. E. R. Peters, St. Joseph, Champaign Co., Ill.

MISSOURI—30,000 bus. elvtr. for sale; located on Mo. Pac. R. R.; switch to property. For information write H. Voltmann, New Haven, Mo.

SOUTH DAKOTA—30,000-bushel elevator for sale; southeast part of state; splendid territory—bargain. Write Blaine Simons, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for full information.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

ILLINOIS—Two elevators at good grain points for sale; on N. K. P. between Bloomington and Hoopston; capacities 40,000 and 50,000. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Address 66M6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Special low price on elevator in corn territory with merchandise business of coal, lumber, attached. A profitable business for cash only. Required to sell quick to settle estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

CENTRAL WESTERN OHIO—First \$6,000 buys iron-clad elevator in good territory and well located on two railroads. Good business, and no competition in town. Can give good reasons for selling. Address 66K4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—12,000-bu. elevator for sale, strictly modern; electric power; located in central part; bumper wheat crop coming on; owner selling account of wife's health; extra good flour and feed business; clean competition. Write 66L10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

VERMONT—One of the finest privately owned elevators in the East for sale; electrically equipped; own side track; 15,000 bu. bulk also 15 car bag storage; situated in center of fine dairy section. Owner unable to look after the business. Write 66M2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Either all or one-half interest in 30,000-bu. elevator for sale; has modern residence and two acres of land attached, located in best farming district; in Benton Co.; on U. S. road 52 and one of the best R. R. lines in the state. Would rather sell one-half interest to a working partner, who with myself would operate the plant and divide profits. My books will show a net income for my time for the past four years of \$17,000.00. Only a small amount of cash needed until Jan. 1, 1932, when it would require at that time about one-half of the value of the plant. Write 66L5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NEBRASKA—45,000 bus. elevator for sale; in good territory; all cribbed. Address 66J1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA elevator, feed mill and coal yard for sale; doing good business; must sell to settle estate. Address 66K13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR and feed mill for sale. Private grounds on Frisco. Excellent farming and business community. Priced low. Terms if desired. N. F. Wright, Miami, Okla.

WISCONSIN Grain Elevator, potato house, hay house, coal buildings, etc., for sale; on C. & N. W. R. R. direct to Chicago and St. Paul. In good farming country. Address Mrs. Julia Niebuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

INDIANA—13,500-bus. iron-clad and cribbed elevator for sale; plant and machinery in first-class condition; good business; must sell to settle estate; only elevator in town; coal, feed and seeds. Wayne Co. Address 66L3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA—16,000 bu. elvtr. for sale; southwestern part of state; on main line of U. P.; handling from 300,000 to 400,000 bus. grain per year; only one other elevator in town; exceptionally fine location; price low for immediate sale. Ben Allison, 1617 Court Pl., Denver, Colo.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

OKLA.—15,000 bushel capacity block built elevator for sale, with electric power; corn sheller and cleaner, also Barnard & Leas wheat cleaner with feed grinder and room to operate grinder in; outside corn cribs and hay barns for 500 tons hay. Anyone interested write Geo. F. Milbourn, Fairland, Okla.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO LEASE good elevator with privilege of buying. Must be A1 and profitable. Give full particulars. Write 66M21, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—12,000 bus. elevator and feed mill for sale; only elevator; good location on side track; loads to C. B. & Q. R. R. or Wabash R. R.; electric power; prospects for good crop. Gertrude Garrett Admr., Camp Point, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL

OHIO—50 bbl. flour and feed mill for sale; located in good farming country, 50 miles west of Toledo. Equipped with a Jay Bee hammer feed mill; electric power at a low rate; a good corn meal outfit, etc. Everything in fine condition. Will be sold reasonably because of failure of owner's health. Write J. M. Zimmerman, West Unity, Ohio.

ELEVATOR WANTED TO LEASE

PARTNERSHIP or Reasonable Elevator Lease in good grain territory desired by experienced grain man, formerly in business for self until recent bank failure, or responsible managerial position with growing concern. No job is too big—no detail too small. Best references. Address 66J12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN HONEST, Experienced and Reliable Young Man wants to trade hammer grinder and truck for interest in elevator in which he is employed as part or sole manager, and can apply part of salary in business. Kansas or Neb. preferred. Write 66M22, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Market Record Blank.—Provides ruled spaces for the convenient compilation of an hourly record of the market prices of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley. Each sheet is ruled for a week's quotations with spaces for every business day of the week. Printed on Goldenrod bond paper and bound in books of 60 sheets, over a year's supply, with heavy pressboard hinged covers, size 9½x11 inches. Sells for \$1. Scratched and slightly torn copy for 50c. Order Form 97-S "Special."

Grain Receiving Register.—Is recognized as one of the best designed for recording wagon loads of grain as received. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8,200 wagon loads. Some dealers enter loads in order received, others devote different sections of the book to the different kinds of grain while a third class give each patron a page to himself. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Sells regularly at \$3. Have soiled copy for \$1.50. Order Form 12 AA "Special."

Record of Cars Shipped.—Double-page form designed for the special purpose of assisting the country grain dealer in keeping a concise detailed record of each car shipped and gives a complete time-saving record of every carload. It is designed primarily for a record of carloads in the order shipped from one or many stations. Contains 80 double pages of linen ledger paper, providing space for 2,320 cars, bound in black cloth sides with red keratol back and corners. Usually sells for \$3. Have bargain copy loosely bound for \$2. Order Form 385 "Special."

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SITUATION WANTED

DESIRE POSITION as elevator manager; 25 years' experience; best of references. Address 66J10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers elevator; 20 years experience; best of references and bonds. 209 5th St., Garden City, Kans.

SECOND MAN wants work in country elvtr.; experienced; handy with machinery; married. Write 66J11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as elevator manager. Years of experience; age 45; married. References. Write John N. Petersen, Waterloo, Neb.

WANT POSITION as manager of country elevator. Experienced, efficient, honest. Always made money for my former employers. Perfectly clean record. Can commence work in about 30 days. Address 66M15 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED by married man, 38 yrs. old, over 20 yrs. experience in terminal markets, city and country private wire and cash grain offices as salesman, solicitor and manager. What have you? Address 66M1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

LICENSED GRAIN INSPECTOR, eleven years experience, four years in charge of largest market in Middle West, but let out through the whirligig of politics, is open for engagement. Best of references from those who know. Address 66M16 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

DESIRE POSITION as manager of farmers or line elevator; have had years of experience in the buying and selling of grain and all the sidelines. Excellent refs. Can keep books. State particulars in first letter. Address 66L15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION DESIRED by experienced grain and hay man. Acquainted in all grain territories including Canada. Selling, buying and soliciting consignments. Several years manager of elevator lines. Single. Any location. Address 66K27, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MAN EXPERIENCED in all branches of elevator, flour and feed milling business desires position. Capable of taking full charge of any size elevator, mill or line of country elevators. Have grown up in this business and know all the wrinkles for making it pay. 40 years old, good health and habits. Now employed by one of the largest grain and milling firms in the middle west. Have good reasons for desiring change. References present and past employers. 66M10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HAY

HAY WANTED AND FOR SALE
Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold
Write for Prices

John Devlin Hay Company
192 N. Clark St. Chicago, Illinois

MOTORS FOR SALE
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—

Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

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A REAL BARGAIN—A four bushel Richardson Automatic Scale for sale; in good condition. Bentley Farmers Elevator Co., Bentley, Ill.

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales for sale, 4, 5, 6 and 15 bushel. First-class condition. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY—Good used 20 ton special heavy duty Fairbanks Auto Truck Scale for sale. Equipped with a platform 22 ft. long by 12 ft. wide. For information write 66M14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES WANTED

WANT TO BUY—6 or 8-h.p. used gas engine in good condition. J. A. Olson, Clarion, Ia.

WANTED Gas Power Unit to develop 40 h. p., to drive Hammermill. Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Ind.

ENGINE FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—15. h.p. International "Mogul" gasoline and kerosene engine for sale; in good running order; has been used only a few years. Tearing down old elevator, reason for selling. Write Farmers' Grain & Coal Co., Green Valley, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now!

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

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on verbal contracts for future delivery of grain you are now buying. Mr. Farmer is liable to forget sale if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts save you time, worry and money.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains in the book. Both sheets bear a printed form on back for entering grain delivered on contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 10 DC. Price \$1.15 at Chicago.

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Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

MACHINES FOR SALE

GRAIN TESTERS for sale, slightly used, \$7.50 each. Box 135, Holton, Kansas.

A BARGAIN—No. 1 Vita Cereal Mill in good condition for sale, or will trade for small two pair high roll. Address 66L4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS. The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY—Because of merger of two plants will offer for sale one No. 3 S. Jay Bee Mill with 50-h.p. direct connected motor. Mill now running and in fine condition. Brookston Grain Corp., Brookston, Ind.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

BARGAINS—One GE Generator Direct 110 Volt, 9 Kw. and switch board. One roller feed mill two pair high. One 32-Volt Generator with switch board. Two leather endless belts, clutches, pulleys, and shafting.—**Bolmeier Bros.**, Erie, N. D.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26½" centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

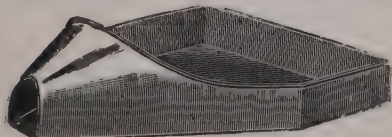
Price Current Books Reduced for Clearance

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount" in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN slightly used Papee Hammer Mill; Westinghouse 50 h.p. Motor and Texrope Drive. Miller Coal Co., Thorntown, Ind.

A BARGAIN—Three-fourths ton S. Howes Vertical Mixer for sale. Only slightly used. Washburn Milling Co., Malone, N. Y.

PULLEYS, Shafting and Hangers for sale. Let us quote you on any size you need. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

AN OPPORTUNITY—One No. 2 McDaniel Wheat Washer for sale. Capacity 100 to 125 bushel per hour. Has only been slightly used, but are willing to make very low price. Wm. J. Taylor, Receiver, Chatterton & Son, Toledo, O.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

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MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Truck Dump, Truck and Loading Scales, Feed Mill Mixer and Sheller all O. K. Freeland Farm Supply, West Point, Ind.

REAL BARGAINS—One 8 duct Hall Distributor and one 4 bushel Richardson Scale for sale. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

A REAL BARGAIN—Several new Freeman Grain Cleaners for sale at a big discount in order to liquidate a debt. Write First National Company, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

A BARGAIN—Machinery, elevators, etc., from 75 bbl. sifter flour mill for sale. Look it over and make offer. First fair offer takes all or any part. If interested act quick. J. J. Batchelor, Sharpsville, Ind.

REAL BARGAINS

1 "Papee" Hammer Mill.
1 Electro-Magnetic Separator.
1 20-h.p. Hispede Gas Engine, Hangers, Pulleys and Belting.

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MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD USED model 10 A. T. Farrell clipper grain cleaner with full set of screens wanted. One used elevator leg 60' tall with head, shaft, pulley, belt and buckets for a 6x12" bucket and let to fit 14" boot complete. Pollock Grain Company, Middle Point, Ohio.

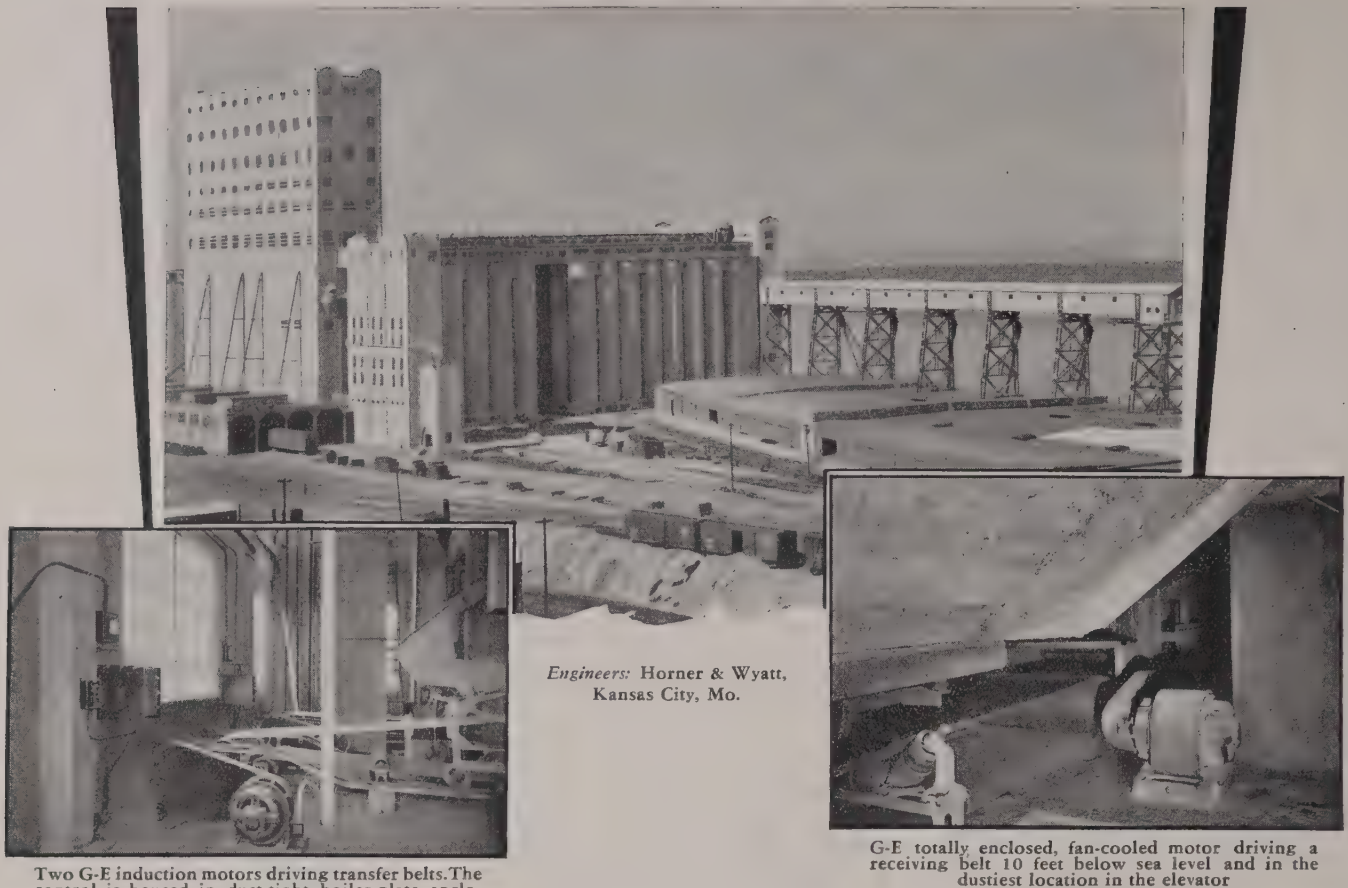
WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills. Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers. Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

The One Dependable Back-to-the-Farm Movement

From the Charleston, (W. Va.) Mail



Engineers: Horner & Wyatt,
Kansas City, Mo.

Two G-E induction motors driving transfer belts. The control is housed in dust-tight boiler-plate enclosures; the push-button stations are also dust-tight

G-E totally enclosed, fan-cooled motor driving a receiving belt 10 feet below sea level and in the dustiest location in the elevator

AMERICA'S LARGEST EXPORT ELEVATOR

*uses 2000 h.p. in G-E motors
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At Galveston, Texas, stands completed the new 6,000,000-bushel grain elevator of the Galveston Wharf Company with the majority of its machinery operated by G-E motors and controllers—and with a completely G-E equipped substation for power distribution.

This mammoth elevator has a receiving capacity of 32 cars per hour and loading facilities for 200,000 bushels per hour—sufficient to load three ships simultaneously. It is justly termed "America's largest and fastest export elevator."

For every elevator, from the largest export and terminal structures to the smallest rural "house," General Electric can supply the right motor and the right controller for every power requirement. Prompt, efficient service awaits you always at your nearest G-E office.

200-504

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JUNE 24, 1931

ALL CONVENTIONS this year have exceeded expectations in the point of attendance, attentiveness, enthusiasm and conscientious reactions.

THE VINDICATION of future trading by the Canadian royal commission has cost the Dominion Government some expense and effort that will be wasted unless steps are taken to disseminate the findings therein, to educate the masses whose votes direct legislation.

WHEAT HIT the new low price for a thirty-five year period last week, but it did not hit hard enough yet to open the eyes of the foolish Farm Board; that by holding its enormous stock in the public show windows, it is crucifying the wheat growers whom it was created to relieve.

WHEN YOU see a car leaking grain in transit, send us initials, number, kind of grain, place of leak and date as well as direction of shipment for free publication in our "Leaking in Transit" column. It may help some brother shipper to establish a just claim for shortage.

OUR FILES of "Supreme Court Decisions" involving the rights of grain dealers are indexed and cross indexed to help you learn your rights in every trade dispute or difference. Send us full particulars and we will try to help you to an understanding of the decisions rendered by the courts in similar cases. The service is free.

COMBINES have been crowded into the discard thruout the Southwest and wheat farmers generally are using old time binders with the determined intent of stacking and holding their wheat on the farm until more favorable marketing conditions prevail. They recognize the depressing influence of the Farm Board's surplus and will make a determined attempt to escape punishment.

DRAFTS in course of collection will enjoy preferred status among the creditors of failed banks in Illinois the legislature of which state has shown commendable progress by enacting a bill last week adding Illinois to the roll of honor now embracing a dozen states. By pushing for the enactment of the Strong bill next December shippers will have some measure of protection in other states.

A CROOK is victimizing merchants in the smaller towns by pretending he is a detective representing a Kansas City concern checking up the honesty of employes in ringing up sales on the register. He has a printed report sheet to bolster up his claims, and ostensibly proves to the merchants that he has some crooked employes, whether they are or not, and invariably collects his fee of a few dollars for no service.

IF JUSTICE is to be dealt by the Supreme Court some way must be found to keep that august body from swallowing legislative falsehoods. When Congress says that trading in futures is "affected with public interest" when it is not so in fact, and when Congress says the purpose of Boulder Dam is to improve navigation, the Court accepts the counterfeit money at face value and sustains the constitutionality of the law, declaring that "Into the motives which induced members of Congress to enact the Boulder Canyon project act this court may not inquire." A dozen other instances of lawmaking by false pretenses could be cited, the whole trend being toward increase of bureaucratic power and increased taxation.

LIENS ON CROPS are giving Oklahoma grain buyers so much worry they are organizing county groups and appointing lien detectors to keep all members of each group advised as to recorded liens on farm crops. This helps many to avoid becoming involved in long drawn out law suits through the purchase of grain from growers who have not a clear title. The Government's seed and feed loans establish a new hazard in the grain buying business this season, so that all buyers in the drought stricken sections must exercise unusual vigilance in order to avoid paying cash for grain covered by a lien. It will pay to investigate carefully the would-be seller's title to grain offered for sale before making any advances or payments.

THRUOUT all history, governments have made so many expensive blunders in their attempts to bid defiance to economic laws, that it would seem time now that our politicians recognize the great injury done the farmers of the land by their foolish experiment and that they abandon their impractical attempt to improve marketing conditions and take the Government out of business, thus giving the farmer an opportunity to solve his marketing problems just as he has done thru all the ages.

TWO YEARS ago, the Federal Farm Board set out to give the grain handlers of the world what it designated as a "primary lesson in orderly marketing" and the most noticeable activity of the Farm Board is the buying and storing of large stocks of wheat and cotton. So far it has marketed nothing of note in an orderly method. The wheat and cotton growers who survive the surplus storing method of the Farm Board, will hereafter shy and dodge every time a future agitator suggests "orderly marketing" as a remedy for any farm trouble.

THE ADVISORY boards composed of shippers and carriers representatives being in possession of first hand information on traffic conditions are in position to formulate regulations that effectively expedite the handling of freight. At Kansas City, for example, the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Board has been instrumental in extending the inspection hours from 9 a. m. to 3 a. m. so that now more than 90 per cent of the wheat arriving at a market will be inspected on the day of arrival; and similar steps are being taken at other markets to the great advantage of grain shippers.

TAXATION must be given the attention of grain merchants and all other businessmen if this growing burden is to be checked. It is significant that the governors of the various states in their annual conference at French Lick concentrated their attention on taxation. Statistics are tiresome, but they contribute to our understanding of the problems when we learn that the income of the whole people is \$80,000,000,000 a year and \$13,500,000,000 is expended in taxes, equivalent to 17 per cent. Public expenditures, state, national and local now are eight times what they were in 1903.

KENTUCKY'S gross sales tax having been upheld by the Court of Appeals June 19, firms operating elevators selling side lines at more than one point and thus doing a larger volume of business than the single store operator will be deprived of the advantage due their superior ability as merchants. All these taxes graduated to bear more heavily on the successful are wrong in principle. The Kentucky tax of 1-20 of 1 per cent on annual gross retail sales up to \$400,000, graduating up to 1 per cent on sales over \$1,000,000, slipped thru the legislature easily because it injured directly only a minority whose votes could be disregarded.

Manufacturers Should Protect Retailers

At the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n convention just held, W. D. Springer severely scored the all too common practice of manufacturers who sell side-lines to the grain and feed dealers, of pricing the same goods to the grain dealers' customers and selling direct at the same or a lower price.

This is not the first convention of retailers to demand a declaration of policy from manufacturers. Nor is this the only state in which this practice is being carried on, much to the disadvantage of the retailer.

Judging from the discussion following the introduction of this topic, there is no end to the number of items, regardless of quantity or quality, on which some manufacturers are going around the retailers and selling consumers direct. No retailer can afford to stock a full line of each manufacturers products.

Boycotts have, are, and will continually be suggested as a means of curbing such a practice, but until united action is taken by all members of every ass'n of retailers, crafty manufacturers will continue to make business unprofitable for some retailers who fail to stock their goods. The Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'ns can help to check this abuse by advising members of the offending wholesalers.

The 15 Per Cent Rate Advance

The petition of the railroads for an advance of 15 per cent in freight rates starts off fairly as a legitimate effort to be permitted to earn the 5¾ per cent promised them many years ago, but which they have never been permitted to collect, even in prosperous times.

The rumblings of opposition to an advance are growing louder and important interests can be expected to join the opposition to higher rates. A higher rate is unreasonable.

Raising freight rates is contrary to the trend of the times, which is toward lower costs and lower prices for all commodities. In 1930 the freight charges on fruits and vegetables were 54.91 per cent of the prices paid the growers, and with the lower 1931 prices are an even higher percentage of the producers receipts. An increase would drive the traffic off the rails. Production would shift closer to the consuming sections with the shorter hauls where trucks compete successfully.

The alternative is a cut in wages of the railroad employes to correspond with their reduced cost of living. Altho their wage rate is the same; due to the decreased cost of living their real hourly earnings increased by 5.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1931, as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board. Taking 1923 as a base real weekly earnings in 1930 were 7.9 per cent above the 1923 level.

During the inflation of the late war the Wisconsin farmer received 69 cents a dozen

for eggs, against 23 cents in 1930, and an increase in the charge for moving the eggs to market is contrary to all reason.

The persistence of the present depression is due in part to the uneven adjustment of prices of commodities and services, some of which are lagging behind in the downward movement, and a rise in railway rates would simply perpetuate the maladjustment. The situation in the United States would become what it is in Great Britain, where the famous economist Sir Josiah Stamp declared last week that the industries were "drugged and paralyzed" by inflexible wage costs.

Politics vs. Farm Relief

Agriculture of this country is the victim of its political friends. These professional croakers have legislated until they have badly crippled the marketing machinery and driven foreign buyers to the use of substitutes for wheat. Far from improving conditions for growers, the politicians have made them far worse. The costly failure of the Farm Board is the perfect flower of a decade of misguided agitation.

The fact is that the farmers for whose lot most of the tears were shed were precisely those who deserved the smallest measure of sympathy. It is impossible to spend more than a few months a year in the business of growing wheat. It would be strange, indeed, if a man with moderate capital could earn a substantial living if all he did was plant and harvest wheat. No one else can make a living while idling eight months each year. The ordinary farmer who does nothing but raise wheat can expect to make a good living only if there is an enormous demand or a dangerous under-supply of wheat in the world; that situation existed during the war years, but it has not existed since. Ordinarily there is a rough equality in the rewards which the world gives to men per hour of labor. The wheat farmer has no claim to special consideration above the plumber, the delicatessen store proprietor, the tailor, and the diversified farmer, all of whom would laugh at the notion that they could earn a decent living in a four-month year.

Meeting Portable Grinder Competition

Feed mill operators of Illinois are holding another meeting this week to devise ways and means of meeting portable mill competition. The conviction of some who have installed portables for meeting portable competition is that the portable does not give near as satisfactory grinding results as the stationary mill and this opinion is supported by some of their customers. It is not possible for the travel mill to supply customers with all the desired ingredients to fill any feeding formula, so it naturally is to the interest of the stationary mill operator to introduce and recommend the formulas endorsed by the various agricultural colleges, which have made prolonged and expensive tests to determine the real value of various mixed feeds.

The operator of the portable is often an irresponsible fly-by-night who seldom renders a satisfactory or dependable service. Not only does he have the whims of human nature to contend with, but impassable roads, a balky truck or a defective mill or driving engine may make it impossible for him to keep his grinding engagements, much to the disappointment and dissatisfaction of his would-be farmer patrons.

Some operators of stationary mills who use their power and labor for grinding when not needed for other purposes, find that they can mix feeds that will give more satisfactory feeding results by keeping in close touch with their farmer patrons and hauling out mixtures to farmers liking as well as hauling in grain on the return trip.

Several Iowa grinders in exasperation have met portable competition by giving free transportation to feeds ground and mixed to farmers formula specifications. Experience has proved to the satisfaction of many that the stationary mill with its greater power and finer adjustments can be depended upon to give far more satisfactory results for discriminating buyers of feed.

The elevator man can meet portable competition if he will but join hands with fellow operators of stationary mills and co-operate in meeting the competition of the travel mills. They serve their community in many different lines so that farmers will have need to

"GIVE me but the liberty of the press and I will give to the minister a venal house of peers. I will give him a corrupt and servile commons. I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office. I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence. I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission and overcome resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will attack the mighty fabric of that mightier engine. I will shake down from its height corruption and bury it beneath the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

—Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

visit their place of business several times a month even though they do have all their feed ground by a portable, so it should not be difficult for the shrewd elevator operator to win the farmers patronage by showing superior service.

Far sighted merchants of each community are forced by self interest to do everything in their power to attract farmers to town, hence they are against the portable.

What Will the Farm Board Do?

Wheat growers and handlers as well as cotton growers and handlers are deeply puzzled by the sphinx-like attitude of the Farm Board regarding the enormous accumulation of wheat and cotton. Doubtless the proper disposition of this surplus is as much of an enigma to the Farm Board as it is to anyone else, but in the meantime the producers and the manufacturers interested in these two raw products are worried and perturbed regarding what will become of it.

Should the Farm Board attempt to market either commodity in any considerable volume, it would depress the market prices precipitously to the great disadvantage of growers who find it necessary to dispose of their new crop immediately. Notwithstanding different members of the Farm Board have repeatedly bragged of the wonderful benefits to the country from its price pegging campaign, the country as a whole has come to recognize that the Government's experiment in "orderly marketing" is a futile failure.

The press of the entire country has denounced the racket time and again and every cartoonist seems to delight in illustrating the distressing mess made by the Farm Board thru its so-called marketing methods. The Grain Stabilization Corporation has promised to keep its hands off of the coming crop, so that the Farmers National Grain Corporation will be put to the trying necessity of handling any grain of the new crop which it buys on the basis of the world's market, plus the unusual factor of the Farm Board's surplus now depressing the market.

While some wheat growers may have been benefited to the extent of a few pennies by the price pegging attempts of the Farm Board in the marketing of the last crop, their loss on the 1931 crop will be much greater, because of the threatening surplus overhanging the market. Naturally the Farm Board is anxious to get out of its dilemma with as small a loss as possible, but like all bulls who have boosted the market in the past, they are bound to experience extreme difficulty in burying the corpse without a heavy loss on its holdings.

Growers generally are beginning to recognize the full weight of the Farm Board's burden and if a persistent demand is made for a complete exhibit of the Farm Board's operations in the wheat market to Congress, the exhibit will put a permanent quietus on all claims of benefits to wheat growers from Farm Board operations. The sinister influence of the Farm Board's bungling methods is now so generally recognized, that it

should be easy to induce wheat growers generally to demand relief from any further interference with the marketing of their crops by the political racketeers. As is often the case, the wheat and cotton growers in this case have been made the goat.

THE BULGE in wheat June 22 was squelched rather promptly by the 200,000,000 bus. sword of Damocles in the hand of the Farm Board. The declaration by the Board that it desires to stand uncommitted is sufficient warning to would-be bulls to stand from under.

The Chain Store Tax

Indiana has placed a tax on stores graduated according to the number operated by one owner: Upon one store, \$3; upon two stores or more, but not to exceed five stores, \$10 for each additional store; upon each store in excess of five, but not to exceed ten, \$15 for each additional store; upon each store in excess of ten, but not to exceed twenty, \$20 for each additional store; upon each store in excess of twenty, \$25 for each additional store.

It is understood that this tax applies to grain elevators selling side lines and as such is unfair to operators of more than one elevator. The law had been held invalid by the State Supreme Court in *State Board of Tax Commissioners v. Jackson*, but the Supreme Court of the United States upheld it as a valid discrimination. Four of the nine justices dissented from the majority opinion.

Justice Sutherland, dissenting, asks why should one very large business carried on under one roof pay a tax of only \$3 while a business of similar volume but divided into a great number of smaller units is required to make an annual contribution to the revenues of the state of 1,800 times as much. Judge Sutherland said:

"A classification comparable in principle would be to make the amount of an income tax depend upon the number of sources from which the income is derived, without regard to the character of the sources or the amount of the income itself.

"Since the supposed differences thus are reduced to the one of number only, and, since that turns out to be irrelevant and wholly without substance, it follows that the act is a 'clear and hostile discrimination' against a selected body of taxpayers, *Bell's Gap R'd Co. v. Pennsylvania*, 134 U. S. 232, 237—a mere subterfuge by which the members of one group of taxpayers are unequally burdened for the benefit of the members of other groups similarly circumstanced. All of which is to say that the Legislature has misapplied its power to classify with the result of reaching an end forbidden by the Eighteenth Amendment."

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to *Grain Dealers Journal*, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. & A. 37273 and C. & A. 17977, loaded with wheat, were in a bad wreck on the C. & A. on the morning of May 27 at Dwight, Ill., leaking badly.—E. A. McClelland.

Agent Can Not Bind Principal to Arbitrate

John B. Stratton, a broker, associated with M. W. Houck & Bro. of New York City, at the request of Samuel Mankowitz, trading as House of Mankowitz, took an order for one hundred bags choice R/c lima beans for the account of California Lima Bean Growers' Ass'n, subject to confirmation by it. The latter was received and a bought and sold note was sent to the seller, as well as to the purchaser of the beans. This bought and sold note is as follows:

"M. W. Houck & Bro., brokers, 100 Hudson Street, New York, Sept. 25, 1930. Sold to House of Mankowitz, 656 Ogden Street, Newark, N. J., for account of Calif. Lima Bean Growers Ass'n, Oxnard, Calif. 100 bags choice R/C Lima beans. All disputes arising hereunder shall be arbitrated before the Dried Fruit Ass'n of N. Y."

The note was not signed by the broker. The purchaser refused to execute the contract which followed the note, and declined to take delivery, alleging that he had made no contract with the broker.

The California Lima Bean Growers Ass'n petitioned for an order of court directing Mankowitz to arbitrate. The circuit court of New Jersey ordered instead, that there first be a trial to determine whether Mankowitz dealt with Stratton and whether the broker had authority and how far that authority extended.

The court said: It is insisted that the failure of the broker to sign this note is fatal. The statute is satisfied if the terms of the contract are in writing, and the names of the contracting parties appear, provided the broker had the authority to act.

The respondent, by his affidavit, alleges that it never retained the services of the broker. There can be no arbitration if the contract of submission is denied by one of the parties. Arbitrators derive their authority from the agreement. It would be anomalous to say that they have the power in a case like this to first decide if they are arbitrators before they proceed with an investigation of the matters supposedly submitted to them. There must be submission before arbitration.—154 Atl. Rep. 532.

India estimate of 1931 wheat acreage 31,952,000 acres and 344,437,000 bus. expected to be produced compared with 31,333,000 acres and 383,301,000 bus. last year's estimate on the corresponding date. The 1931 flax-seed acreage is placed at 3,020,000 acres and production at 15,120,000 bus. compared with 2,802,000 acres and 15,200,000 bus. for last year on the same date.—Director of statistics, Calcutta, May 28.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

June 25. Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

June 27. North Pacific Millers Ass'n, Tacoma, Wash.

June 29-30. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Sagamore Club, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y.

July 17. Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Durant, Flint, Mich.

July 22-23.—New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Status of Mortgage on Crop

Grain & Feed Journals: It is our understanding that (1) a mortgage cannot be placed against a crop to be planted; it may only be placed on seed used in planting, or against a crop already planted. Is this correct in Oklahoma?

What status does this give the government seed loans? Can old mortgages preceding planting of a crop be given priority over the seed loan mortgages? Is a government feed mortgage in a prior position when it was made before the crop was planted, or must this take its place with other creditors?—R. W. Davidson, Pocasset Grain & Elevator Co., Pocasset, Okla.

Ans.: A chattel mortgage on a crop not yet planted or sown attaches only to such interest as the mortgagor has in the crop when it comes into being. In this case one partner of a farmer gave the bank a chattel mortgage on grain to be grown, but in which he had no interest when it was later grown; and the other partner delivered the grain to the elevator company. The court held in favor of the elevator company.—State Bank of Stephen v. Farmers Grain Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 219 N. W. 871; 61 Grain Dealers Journal page 118.

Person taking crop mortgage for fertilizer furnished in 1923, held, under civil code 1922, sec. 5629, to have acquired no rights as to crop grown during the following year, as against subsequent mortgagee.—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. v. Wellbrook. Supreme Court of South Carolina. 141 S. E. 103; 60 G. D. J. 256.

A chattel mortgage on crops to be there-after sown and raised on the land of the mortgagor constitutes no lien on the land, and will attach only to such interest as the mortgagor has in the crops when they come into being.—U. S. Nat'l Bank of La Grande v. Wright. Supreme Court of Oregon. 283 Pac. 2; 64 G. D. J. 476.

The answer, therefore to question (1) is that a mortgage can be placed against a crop to be planted; but it will be good only if the mortgagor continues to have an interest in the crop.

A mortgage given for seed has the same status as any other mortgage; but liens for seed come ahead of mortgages when so provided by statutes. The state of Minnesota has a law protecting seed notes, as in the following decision:

Brown gave to plaintiff a chattel mortgage upon crops to be raised upon land not owned by him and concerning which he had no lease. He told plaintiff that he could rent the land but that the crop would have to stand for rent and seed. Plaintiff immediately filed the mortgage.

Brown then leased the land under a written lease with chattel mortgage clause covering the crops to secure the rent. He also procured seed under a seed grain note. Brown raised a crop which he sold to defendant elevator company and the proceeds used to pay for the seed, the 1926 rent and \$69.70 upon another debt Brown owed the lessor. Plaintiff sued in conversion. Held: Plaintiff's mortgage was subordinate to the seed grain note and the lessor's chattel mortgage lease for the 1926 rent, but it was prior to the lessor's mortgage relating to other indebtedness.—Massey-Harris Harvester Co. v. Moorhead Farmers Elevator Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. 222 N. W. 571; 62 G. D. J. 571.

A chattel mortgage is also inferior to a landlord's lien.

Priority of a government feed or seed mortgage depends on the order of time in which it was filed for record, except in states where the statutes expressly give preference to liens for seed, feed, fertilizer, or to landlords and threshermen.

Factors Grading Hard Red Spring Wheat

The factors that keep so much of the hard red spring wheat out of the No. 1 grade are charted in the engraving herewith.

Test weight per measured bushel was the most important factor keeping the grain down during the five years 1925-1929, over 10 per cent of the crops having been graded into No. 2 on this factor. This held true for No. 3, but in the lower grades damaged kernels were important.

In No. 4 the moisture content proved a more important factor than the test weight.

The factors show what to avoid, and are largely within the control of the grower, but the foreign material in No. 2 points to the advisability of cleaning the grain to raise the grade from No. 2 to No. 1, and this is the province of the elevator operator.

The per cent of damaged kernels follows the moisture curve, there being more damaged in the high moisture years. An exception to this is in 1928 when the moisture decreased and at the same time the damaged increased to 23 per cent of the receipts. This damaged was not the result of moisture but was almost entirely frost damaged and graded the wheat all the way from No. 2 to sample grade.

Other unimportant factors have been mixtures of other classes, accounting for about 3 per cent of the crop grading No. 2 instead of No. 1; heat damaged kernels grading eight tenths of one per cent of the crop, and foreign material other than cereal grains, such as wild peas, cockle, kinghead, etc., which graded only four-tenths of one per cent of the total receipts.

The standards for hard red spring wheats were effective August 1, 1917 and revised July 5, 1918. In the revision the foreign material limits were increased for each grade.

PRINCIPAL GRADING FACTORS HARD RED SPRING 1925-1929

GRADES ASSIGNED	PERCENTAGE OF THE CROP GRADING ON EACH FACTOR					
	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	12%
GRADE 2	WHEATS OF OTHER CLASSES					
	TEST WEIGHT					
	MOISTURE					
	DAMAGED KERNELS					
	FOREIGN MATERIAL					
GRADE 3	WEED SEEDS					
	TEST WEIGHT					
	MOISTURE					
	DAMAGED KERNELS					
	FOREIGN MATERIAL					
GRADE 4	WEED SEEDS					
	TEST WEIGHT					
	MOISTURE					
	DAMAGED KERNELS					
	FOREIGN MATERIAL					
GRADE 5	DAMAGED KERNELS					
	MOISTURE					
SAMPLE GRADE	DAMAGED KERNELS					

The moisture limits were increased and the admixtures of other wheats liberalized for the higher grades; the test weight for No. 1 reduced from 59 to 58 pounds and the per cent of damaged and heat damaged limits increased for the higher grades. The same revisions of the limitations for damaged, heat damaged and foreign material other than dockage were made for the other classes of wheats at that time and are the present limits for these factors, having been in effect for twelve crops. There have been one or two minor changes in classification but the principal grading factors have remained as they were placed in 1918.

Taxation of Government Wheat

The Kansas State Tax Commission will hear an appeal June 25 by the Grain Stabilization Corporation for an exemption from taxes assessed against the 22,000,000 bus. of wheat in Kansas owned by the federal government, on the ground that government owned property can not be taxed.

Chairman Pleasants of the state commission contends that the Stabilization Corporation is a private corporation.

Grain Monopoly In Sweden

The Swedish government has created a "Grain Ass'n" composed of flour millers with the privilege of buying all the imported and domestic wheat and rye and wheat flour.

All of the old 1930 crop of wheat and rye of milling quality will be purchased before July 31, 1931 at 20.50 crowns for wheat and 17.50 crowns for rye, per 100 kilos delivered at coast mills. The crown is 26.8c and the 100 kilos 220 lbs., the prices approximating \$1.49 for wheat and \$1.19 for rye, per bushel.

Is Fraud Being Practiced on Government Stabilization Corporation?

Two dismissed employes of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul, Minn., charge that wheat delivered to the Grain Stabilization Corporation was below standard.

Samples of the grain are said to have been tampered with after they left the office of the elevator en route to the inspection offices, with the purpose of showing a higher test weight.

O. P. B. Jacobson, state railroad and warehouse commissioner, acted promptly by sealing the ten bins containing 500,000 bus. of wheat. The contents will be weighed out and tested.

Debt Adjustment in Canada

The Province of Saskatchewan has enacted legislation with regard to debt adjustment similar to that enacted in Manitoba.

After an inquiry into the validity of various creditor claims, the debt commissioner may issue a certificate that will have the effect of stopping all proceedings in the nature of an execution, sale, or foreclosure of real property. After the issue of the certificate no transfer, sale, or deal in connection with the property will have any validity in the Province unless the commissioner agrees.

If the Federal Farm Board succeeds in its plan to pool all the grain grown in the United States we may have debt commissioners for farmers in each state as a consequence.

As the "benefits" from pooling become more apparent, growers may realize more definitely the true nature of the racket the agitators are working.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Wipe Out the Farm Board at the Ballot Box

Grain & Feed Journals: The Farm Board's attempt to peg the wheat market paralyzed the working machinery of the grain business; and its ridiculous ideas of control threw fear into other lines of business, which are now suffering along with the farmers and grain handlers.

There will be no relief until this impractical scheme of the selfish agitators and politicians is wiped out at the ballot box.—W. B. Curnes, Osceola, Ia.

Farm Board a Gold Brick Swindle

Grain & Feed Journals: In my opinion the Farm Board is nothing more than a gold brick swindle to attract the attention of farmers off the large companies that have the money to pay for this racket.

For every middleman politicians eliminate they put three to ten feeders at the public crib in his place.

Such graft and deception can enslave a large part of a nation and destroy it eventually, while truth will make a nation prosperous. There are three suckers in the United States, the one owning a farm, the one owning real estate and the one doing a credit business.—Earl R. Walker, Middletown Grain Co., Middletown, Ind.

Opinion Would Not Look Good in Print

Grain & Feed Journals: Our opinion of the Farm Board would not look good in print. It is the most vicious thing that has ever come to the people of our country, and it has repeatedly worked against one of the most useful organizations within America, namely the grain dealers, composed chiefly of individual citizens with some means, and serving the people with elevator space for storage, selling the farmers grain and feed at a very small margin of profit. In a good many cases dealers carry their customers on their ledger for a number of months, and in some cases years, without any charge for interest or service, and a very small margin of profit between the original wholesale cost of feeds and the usual retail selling price. The ordinary elevator man of the U. S. would handle the wheat of the country on about 2 to 4 per cent margin of profit. I think that is positively the lowest margin of profit any merchandise in the world would be handled on.

We have a great many friends and customers, farmers all of them, and I have never talked with one man that was not openly against the Farm Board.

The Farm Board at one time came into the market and tried to serve one class of people at a very great detriment to another class of people, telling one group of men that they would pay them approximately 13c a bushel more for wheat than another class of men, the latter class being the grain dealers of our country, who have spent millions of dollars on machinery and equipment for the handling of the American wheat.—C. R. Ray, manager Delavan Lumber Co., Delavan, Kan.

Avoid Paying Retainer Fee For Collections of Reparations

Grain & Feed Journals: Our attention has been called to an apparent attempt to secure claims from elevator operators under the U. S. Court of Appeals injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission's findings in Docket 17,000 Part 7, the grain case.

We would advise not to sign any agreement for the collection of reparation by reason of the fact that should the courts finally dissolve the injunction, they will also order reparation and there is no use of any one paying an auditing bureau 50% to collect what the courts would order paid. If the injunction is finally made permanent, then the contracts would be of no value. Do not sign up!—P. A. Lee, Sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Grand Forks, No. Dak.

Fight for Our Business

Grain & Feed Journals: We believe that the action of the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Ass'n, when its members announced they were pulling away from the Farm Board and its subsidiaries, and would run their own business, and perhaps sue the Farm Board for \$600,000 or more, is the biggest blow that has been dealt the Board in months.

Now is the time to carry on, to fight harder than ever for our business. One way in which we can all do a lot of good is by meeting and talking with our Senators, Congressmen and State Representatives and placing our problem firmly before them. This is being done in many sections.—Lew Hill, pres., Lew Hill Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Books Received

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE for 1931 records the progress of farming during the year and gives detailed statistics on nearly every crop and farm product. Compiled by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Cloth, 1,113 pages, \$1.50.

CONVERSION OF KILOS INTO POUNDS and Pounds into Kilos is a handy booklet of conversion tables sent gratis on request to the Cunard Steamship Co., C. W. Kenick, general freight manager, 25 Broadway, New York.

DISEASES OF GRAIN AND THEIR CONTROL is one of the most complete of the agricultural college bulletins, covering sooty mold, ergot, rusts, mildews, helminthosporium, rhynchosporium, anthracnose, fusarium, foot rot of cereals, seed molds, blights, flax diseases, mosaic diseases, nematode disease, methods and formulas employed in the control of diseases of grain, as well as cultural practices for disease control. Illustrated, paper, 87 pages. Bulletin 511, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

In 24094, **O. M. Scott & Sons Co. vs. Pennsylvania et al.**, rates on soya beans from Seaford, Broadkill, Georgetown and Wilmington, Del., to Marysville, O., were not shown to have been or to be unreasonable or otherwise unlawful, and dismissal proposed.

No. 22578, Chambers Seed Co. v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad: Rates on soy, soja or soya beans, in bulk or in bags, in carloads, from Milford, Bridgeville, Seaford, Georgetown, Lewes and Stockley, Del., and Norfolk, Va., to Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., found not unreasonable and complaint dismissed.

No. 23901, Oklahoma Millers' Association v. A. T. & S. F. et al. By Examiner J. H. Smith. Dismissal proposed. Rates and transit rules maintained in connection therewith, grain, points in Texas and Oklahoma milled in transit at points in Oklahoma, and forwarded therefrom as grain products to destinations in Texas, not unreasonable.

No. 23918, Bonlee & Western Railway Co. v. Atlantic & Yadkin et al. By Examiner W. R. Brennan. Proposed that the Commission find failure of defendants to establish joint thru class rates and thru routes and joint rates on grain and grain products, to, and/or, from points in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, on the one hand and points on the Bonlee & Western, on the other, unreasonable and in violation of section 15 of the interstate commerce act.

No. 23853, Crown Mills v. S. P. & S. et al. By Examiner E. A. Burslem. Demurrage charges collected for detention of many cars of grain at Portland, Ore., between Jan. 1, 1925, and Feb. 15, 1928, inapplicable in some instances. Examiner recommended that all cars here considered be found entitled, upon arrival at destination, to 24 hours' free time for inspection, including a reconsignment; that upon the expiration of the free time all cars unloaded at Portland by the complainant were entitled to 48 hours' free time, and that demurrage charges accrued as provided by the average agreement provisions; on all other cars demurrage accrued under the straight demurrage plan; and that a reconsignment charge of \$2.25 a car was applicable, but only to such cars as were reconsigned. Reparation proposed.

No. 24402, Sub. 1.—Chamber of Commerce of Fargo, N. Dak., et al., v. The Akron, Canton and Youngstown Railway et al. Against the rates on sweet clover seed, carloads, from points in North Dakota and South Dakota, to destinations in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and other destinations in official and southern classification territories as unjust and unreasonable in violation of section 1, unduly prejudicial as to cleaning, processing and storage in transit by reason of failure to accord to Fargo and other North Dakota points of origin just, reasonable and nonprejudicial rates, rules, regulations cleaning, processing, sorting, storing and stopping-in-transit privileges on carload shipments of seeds, also including flaxseed. Ask for cease and desist order, the establishment of joint, thru rates and transit arrangements which the Commission may deem reasonable, just and nonprejudicial, and reparation.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

LaCrosse, Ind., June 18.—Crops are looking fine.—Weinkauff Grain Co., Vernon M. Weinkauff.

Cawker City, Kan., June 20.—Harvest has started here. No rain for several days, and drouth is getting serious.—L. G. Stratton.

Electra, Tex., June 8.—Our section is harvesting the best crop of oats it has raised in 10 years, and is receiving the lowest price that has been in effect during an equal period.—Kemple & Myers.

Baltimore, Md., June 20.—The new wheat crop in the nearby territory is reported to be looking unusually promising and the first run of the new crop is expected to meet with an active demand, as supplies of old garlicky wheat have been pretty well worked off here.—R. C. N.

Carnegie, Okla., June 19.—Grain just beginning to move here; good crop, and quality best in years, grading mostly dark hard, testing as high as 63 pounds. Oats good yield and heavy. Spring crops about two weeks late, but cultivation good, plenty of moisture and good growing weather.—Thoma McClure.

Hope, Ind., June 15.—Weather conditions here are favorable for all growing crops. Wheat gives promise of good yield. Oats also are good and corn well cultivated. The clover stand is good but no clover stood the drought last year and we will have no clover seed this year.—C. C. Stafford, sec'y Stafford Grain Co.

Shannon, Ill., June 12.—Corn is small on account of long cool spell; very cool nights; plenty of moisture; not a full stand, as there are numerous hills with only two stalks and many have only one. Hay will not be a large crop, too dry early. Oats are very thick and good color. Warm weather is badly needed.—Alfred Cram.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 19.—In North Dakota, which is the largest flax growing area in the U. S., the northwestern side of the state is in a critically bad condition due to drouth. The central part will need additional moisture very soon, and the eastern section is in fairly good shape. Minnesota flax growing conditions are good. South Dakota conditions have improved slightly. In Montana we will see very little flax grown this year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 17.—Wheat continued to make good to excellent progress, especially in the southern section, where some fields are reported ready for cutting. The condition and progress of corn are somewhat improved, with cultivation general in all sections. Reports on oats indicate a condition of fair to good. In the southern section alfalfa harvesting has begun. The light rains of the week have kept the surface soil sufficiently moist; but subsoil is still dry.—R. E. Spencer, assistant meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 10.—Some of the high and some of the low points of wheat acreage, compiled from figures given by grain dealers, also the probable yield per acre, both high and low, are as follows: Hobart district, growing acreage compared with last year, 136%; Alva district, 100%; Ponca City district, 85%. Probable yield per acre, Hobart district, 17 bus.; Woodward district, 11 bus. The following figures (high and low) are taken from our report of June 12, 1930, from which comparisons can be drawn: Forgan district, 103%; El Reno district, 76%; Clinton district, 11 bus. per acre probable yield; Hobart district, 8 bus.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y, Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

Springfield, Ill., June 17.—The rainfall was unimportant over much of the state but 2 to 4 inches fell in the extreme west-central portion, with some crop damage by flooding and

erosion in Hancock, Adams, and Pike counties. Corn made good progress as a result of warmth and its condition was improved. It is weedy in the extreme west-central and in parts of the northern division. Winter wheat is heavy and considerable is falling. It is heading to the Wisconsin line. Harvest has begun in the south third. Oats are heading to Stark county; some are rank. This crop is excellent in central areas and varies from fair to excellent in the south. The alfalfa harvest is under way. Soy beans are coming good.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Frederick, Okla., June 8.—In a trip from Electra, Tex., to here by way of Walters, Okla., harvesting of wheat with binders was observed all along the way and the condition of the wheat indicated a bumper yield. In practically each instance the binders were being drawn by horses or mules and shockers were following the binders, farm labor being available at the cheapest rate in a number of years. Only one exception to horse power was noted on a binder, and only one combine was seen working in the fields, that being a small one a few miles east of here.—E. W. M.

Lawton, Okla., June 9.—Many farmers with stock to feed are cutting their wheat and putting it in stacks, contemplating having the straw and grain ground together for cattle feed thru the coming feeding season. Considerable mixed wheat and oats are to be found in this territory due to oats being planted on land from which wheat was combined last year. The volunteer growth of wheat has come up with the oats in such quantity as to constitute a real mixed grain problem. Several of the dealers provided with grinding equipment contemplate holding such grain for grinding and selling for feed during the fall and winter.—E. W. M.

Lincoln, Neb.—Millions of grasshoppers apparently were incubated in the fields as a result of the mild winter. They first attack the barley fields and then the corn. In places, the grasshoppers have entirely denuded stalks of grain and even vegetables in gardens. To aid Boyd county farmers in their fight to rid their fields of grasshoppers, arrangements have been made for a carload shipment of insect poison mixture from Kansas City to Butte. The North Western system has consented to provide an emergency rate on the poison, which will be fixed with bran for use in infested barley and corn-fields.

Columbus, O., June 11.—Ohio winter wheat is in excellent condition at 98% on June 1 which is the highest condition on this date for forty years with the exception of 1919, according to A. R. Tuttle of the Federal Crop Reporting Service. Although some fields are lodging the prospects on June 1 were for a crop of 37,980,000 bus. compared with 28,640,000 bus. last year and the 5-year average of 27,000,000 bus. Oats condition is reported at 87%, which is 13 points above last year on June 1 and 8 points above the 10-year average. Barley with a condition of 89% is 7 points above average. Rye prospects indicate a crop of 1,106,000 bus. compared with the 5-year average of 663,000 bus.

Lawton, Okla., June 19.—There is a very fine crop of hard wheat in this locality, most is testing 62 to 64 lbs. to bu. and a fine protein content. We also have a large acreage of fine red rust proof oats. Most of this wheat has been cut by binder this year, combines have almost disappeared from this section of the state. Most binders last few years have been setting idle while the wheat was combined for the most part by the neighborhood machine. The farmers now have brought out the old binder and getting the old thresher ready. With no rain damage we will have the best quality wheat that this section has produced for 30 years. While price is low the farmers have been exchanging work harvesting the crop very cheap and think immense benefit will be derived from the crop in the way of helping local financial conditions. Expect to handle a big lot fine wheat here this year.—Oklahoma Grain Co., by F. E. Humphrey.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 17.—During the past two weeks weather conditions generally in the larger part of our northwestern grain states have been favorable to satisfactory development of small grain crops, except about the western third of North Dakota and

the eastern third of Montana. The rest of the grain producing territory in the Northwest has benefitted greatly by the generous rains and more seasonable temperatures since our last report. Conditions generally are still influenced by the earlier dry cold weather and are somewhat spotted, but promise fair to average yields of wheat and coarse grains. In most districts there is now sufficient moisture to carry crops for from two to four weeks. Wheat is from 10 to 14 inches high in southern Minnesota and the southern Red River Valley. Most fields show good stand and color, and current prospects in these sections are very promising. Grasshoppers are reported as doing damage in restricted areas in southwestern South Dakota. Small grain on the whole is about a week later than last year. Outside of the very dry districts, additional moisture and favorable weather will do a great deal toward bringing spring sown crops through to reasonably good yields.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 11.—Missouri wheat crop is the most promising for several years at 93% of normal indicating a yield of 14.0 bus. per acre, totaling 22,890,000 bus. on 1,635,000 acres compared to 71% in 1930 averaging 14 bushels per acre or 19,740,000 bus. on 1,410,000 acres. Wheat conditions quite generally are the highest for several years. Missouri oats are more favorable at 88% normal than in 1930 at 74% and yield expected is 29 bushels compared to 27.5 in 1930. Nearly all oats are looking good except weather has been a bit too dry in the northern counties. Condition is good in the west, most of the northeast and southern sections. Seeding dates show the widest spread in recent years, beginning last week in January and continuing through February, March to the first week of April. Harvest will begin earlier than usual to take care of early seeding. Corn is generally less favorable at 78% June normal than 82% in 1930. Corn planting began early followed by cold April rains resulting in poor stands. Cutworms have been worse than for several years, causing large portions of the corn acreage to be replanted. Corn grew slowly with cultivation delayed making some corn weedy in late May and early June but recently the weather has been favorable for catching up with cultivation. Fields having been cultivated three times in southern counties, twice in the mid-section and once in the northern counties. Stands are 85% of usual compared to 90% last year.—U. S. and Missouri Departments of Agriculture.

Topeka, Kan., June 10.—Kansas winter wheat prospects declined during May. The forecast of production is 167,776,000 bus. compared with 158,422,000 bushels produced last year and 130,748,000 bushels the 1925-29 five-year average production. The condition of the crop on June 1 is reported as 83% of normal. This compares with 92% a month ago, 69% on June 1 last year and the five-year June 1 average of 69%. The June 1 condition this year indicates a probable average yield of 14.0 bus. per acre. The average yield last year was 13.5 bus. and the ten-year average 13.1 bushels per acre. The June 1 condition of corn is 75% of normal compared with 77% on June last year and the 1925-29 June average of 76%. Much corn was planted early but due to poor germination, frost injury, crusted soil, washing, and cut worm injury much more than the usual amount of replanting was necessary resulting in average planting dates a little later than normal and about the same as last year. Reports indicate that 55% of the crop was planted by May 15 and 93% by June 1. The subsoil is not as well supplied with moisture as is desirable and adequate rainfall during the growing season will be needed. The June 1 condition of oats at 85% of normal is the highest recorded since 1920 when the crop registered 89%. Last June the condition was 78% and the 1925-29 average 73%. May weather was favorable in the principal oats sections and although stands are thin in some fields and straw short prospects are for yields, average or above. The condition of barley is 77% compared with 79% last June and 69% the 1925-29 average condition. The crop was adversely affected by the cold weather of mid-May and is also in need of moisture in the principal barley areas of western and northwestern Kansas.—U. S. and Kansas Depts. of Agriculture.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Hollister, Okla., June 19.—Wheat has stacked up some the last few days on account of the low price. We are paying farmers 43c, basis No. 1.—W. M. Black.

Pond Creek, Okla., June 18.—Harvesting with binders is now under way. More people are using binders this year than normal, as is reflected in the twine sales. New wheat will be moving next week, weather permitting.—R. M. Wharry, Farmers Grain Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—May receipts of grain were: Wheat 4,680 tons, barley 22,568, oats 120, corn 1,223, bran 153, beans 17,106 sacks, hay 2,032 tons, against wheat 6,739 tons, barley 21,524, oats 540, corn 1,128, bran 534, beans 19,223 sacks, hay 2,572 tons in May, 1930.

Portland, Ore., June 13.—Terminal receipts of the Pacific Northwest continue heavy, and are almost exclusively Farm Board property. Temporary storage is filling rapidly. No congestion is anticipated; but there will be little room for new crop until there is an active movement of this wheat. The interior is showing little inclination to contract new crop at present prices.—Portland Grain Exchange.

St. Louis, Mo.—May receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,904,000 bus., corn 1,801,800, oats 1,526,800, rye 24,700, barley 60,800, kafir 60,000, hay 3,540 tons, against wheat 2,500,400 bus., corn 1,941,800, oats 1,715,200, rye 16,900, barley 44,800, kafir 50,400, hay 7,788 tons, in May, 1930. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 1,552,600 bus., corn 1,452,400, oats 1,652,200, rye 2,600, barley 26,800, kafir 18,000, hay 1,788 tons, against wheat 2,591,085 bus., corn 2,046,725, oats 2,003,610, rye 1,300, barley 32,000, kafir 16,800, hay 4,104 tons, in May, 1930.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has 25,000 employees and its annual payroll is \$36,000,000. All trying to increase farm production in defiance of the Farm Board's warnings.

Farm Board Has Retired from the "Crash Averting" Business

Chairman J. C. Stone of the Federal Farm Board, said at Manhattan, Kan., June 12 that a crash in wheat prices which would have "cost this country billions of dollars" had been averted by the Farm Board stepping into the wheat market last November.

Wheat is now dropping to the lowest price in 35 years, but the Farm Board chooses to stay out of the crash averting business. To the wheat grower the Board begins to look like any other big private speculator who steps out of the market at the time the farmer has wheat to sell and after the farmer has sold gobbles up the crop to be peddled out at an advance of ½ cent per bushel every ten days.

Uncle Sam as a grain speculator cuts a sorry figure in the eyes of the farmer, the consumer and the taxpayer. What a mess the racketeers have made of marketing wheat.

Farmers Ask About Disposal of Surplus

A com'ite of wheat growers represented by Geo. B. Rooney of Minneola, Kan., Willis Bolinger of Great Bend, Guy Joserand of Copeland, Willis Mayberry of Elkhart, and John Shikey of Meade, conferred, June 12, with Jas. C. Stone, chairman of the Farm Board, at Manhattan, Kan., in an effort to persuade the government agency to state positively what it intends to do with the big surplus of wheat accumulated as the result of the government corner in wheat.

They learned nothing, but Mr. Stone has since stated that the Board would not depart from its policy as announced March 23 to dispose of its wheat in a way to "impose the minimum of burden upon domestic and world prices," whatever that means.

Why not declare another "emergency" exists and sell it to Europe at Europe's price? So long as the stock of 250,000,000 bus. is displayed in the show windows it will continue to depress values.

Lower Wheat Prices Forecast by Kansas State College

The following situations are against price advances for much of the period just ahead. Winter wheat prospects are good if not as excellent as first anticipated. Stabilization corporation buying support has been withdrawn from the market. The pegged cash price of 73 cents at Kansas City was more than 20 cents above the Kansas City July future. Kansas City July future is still about 13 cents to 15 cents out of line with Liverpool prices.

The size of the new crop and the large carryover of old wheat mean prices will be on an export basis for a time at least. In 10 of 12 instances since 1894, extensive wheat price declines, like that beginning in May, 1928, have finally reached bottom in June, July, August, September, or October. With present prospects for supplies good in the winter wheat belt and poorer in the spring wheat area, the bottom is more likely this time to be in June, July, or August, rather than earlier or later.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

"Overhang" vs. "Withdrawal"

The Stabilization Corporation has left its holding "overhanging" the market, instead of their being "withdrawn." Recent announcements give the impression that this wheat will be for sale if prices should rise moderately, which would seem to preclude any important rise in the near future.

Speculative buying to absorb hedges against the new domestic crop probably will be weak. Believing that prices can not rise much without bumping into Stabilization Corporation offerings, speculators at present do not see much attraction in playing for an advance, hence reports of crop deterioration have had little effect marketwise.

In spite of the radical steps taken by the Stabilization Corporation to move its "out of position" stocks, only 11 million bushels of wheat (grain only) were cleared from the United States from April 1 to June 13. Bradstreet's visible is about 85 million bushels over last year. Stocks on farms and in interior mills and elevators on June 1 were 20 million bushels below last year, according to trade estimates. Stocks in other positions probably are below 1930.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

Wheat												
	June 10	June 11	June 12	June 13	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 20	June 22	June 23
Chicago	57½	56¾	57¾	58	57½	57¾	57½	56	55½	58¾	60¾	58¾
*Winnipeg	62	61¾	62¾	62½	62½	61¾	62¾	61	61½	63¾	65¾	63½
*Liverpool	65½	62	63¾	64¾	63½	62¾	63	62¾	61¾	62¾	65	.....
Kansas City	51½	51	52½	52½	51½	51¾	51¾	50¾	50½	52¾	54¾	52½
Minneapolis	59½	59¾	60½	60½	60½	60½	61	59¾	60½	62½	63¾	61½
Duluth, durum	53½	52¾	54¾	54¾	53½	54½	55½	53½	54½	55½	56½	54½
Omaha	49½	48¾	49½	50½	49½	49½	49½	48	48½	50½	52½	.....
St. Louis	54½	53½	55	55½	54¾	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	55½	57½	.....
Milwaukee	52½	55½	52½	52¾	57½	57¾	57¾	56½	56½	58¾	60¾	.....
Corn												
Chicago	52¾	51¾	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	52¾	52½	52½	55½	57½	56
Kansas City	47½	47½	47½	47½	48	48¾	48½	48½	48½	51½	52½	52½
Minneapolis	49½	48½	48¾	49	48½	49¾	50	49½	48½	50½	51½	50½
Omaha	45¾	44½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	48½	50½	.....
St. Louis	52	51½	52	52	52	52	52¾	52	52¾	54¾	55½	.....
Milwaukee	52½	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	53	55½	57	.....
Oats												
Chicago	26¾	26½	26½	26½	26¾	26½	26½	25¾	26½	27	27½	27½
*Winnipeg	30¾	30¾	31¾	30¾	30½	30¾	31	30¾	31	31¾	32	31¾
Minneapolis	24¾	23¾	23¾	24½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	24¾	25	24¾
Milwaukee	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¾	26½	26¾	27¾	.....
Rye												
Chicago	38¾	38¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½	38½	39	40½	41	39¾
Minneapolis	35¾	35¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	36¾	36¾	37½	38¾	37
*Winnipeg	37¾	37	38½	38½	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	38	38¾	39½	38¾
Duluth	35½	35½	36¾	36¾	37	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	38	38¾	37¾
Barley												
Minneapolis	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35½	35½	35½
*Winnipeg	33	33	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¾	34¾	34¾

*October.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds from July 1, 1930, to June 15, 1931, are reported in pounds by the Seed Laboratory, as follows:

Alfalfa, 233,400; Canadian bluegrass, 985,100; alsike clover, 93,800; crimson clover, 3,078,900; red clover, 2,805,300; white clover, 750,200; clover mixtures, 14,900; orchard grass, 243,000; winter rape, 5,044,600; English ryegrass, 823,000; Italian ryegrass, 200,100; hairy vetch, 1,628,200; spring vetch, 660,600; bentgrass, 209,400; crested dog's-tail, 40,100; chewings fescue, 999,000; other fescue, 378,500; rough-stalked meadow grass, 377,700; and sudan grass, 426,700.

France authorized the raising of the percentage of foreign wheat in flour from 25 to 30, June 16, on account of unfavorable harvest conditions. How bitterly they resent the attempts of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board to boost prices.

The Buenos Aires grain market has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres. Carlos A. Garibaldi; vice-pres., Américo Martelli; Hon. Sec., Pedro Genta; Treas., Martin Capello; Directors: Juan D. Casaretto, Benito Rossi, José Crespo Casal, Cesareo Garcia, and Aniceto Moles.



Track Shed, Dust House, Drier House, Workinghouse, Storage Annexes "B" and "C" and Section of Shipping Gallery

For more than 40 years the Galveston Wharf Company has operated grain elevators in connection with its other extensive storage and shipping facilities at Galveston. Starting with a single wood cribbed elevator, the company later found it necessary to increase its facilities by building a second cribbed elevator, that has since been designated Elevator "B." In 1922 the company found it necessary to increase the grain handling facilities of the port by adding 1,140,000 bus. of concrete storage. This storage annex increased the grain storage facilities of Galveston to 3,550,000 bus. By 1929 the grain business of the port increased so that even these facilities were inadequate. The Wharf Company determined to build a new, modern, rapid handling grain storage elevator to supplant all of its existing facilities. Contracts for the construction of a new elevator were awarded in the summer and fall of 1929.

The new elevator is built along the water front on the bay side of Galveston Island, between 27th and 29th Streets, adjacent to the site of the former Elevator "B." The concrete storage annex built at Elevator "B" in 1922 has been incorporated into and made a part of the new elevator.

THE NEW ELEVATOR as now constituted, includes the workhouse, storage annex "A," which is the original concrete storage unit of Elevator "B"; storage annex "B," storage annex "C," and the shipping house, the grain drier building, electric substation, and the dust house.

A study of the general lay-out is necessary in order to understand the relation of the various parts of the elevator. The original elevator "B" was built in a congested area, and a satisfactory account had to be taken of existing water front structures, railroad yards, etc., as well as to get a compact and efficient arrangement for the elevator itself.

The workhouse extends in an east and west direction, parallel to the tracks of the Wharf Co.'s extensive railroad yards, and this part of the plant is farthest removed from the dock line. Between the workhouse and the water front, in order, is located storage annex "B," storage "C," and on the water front the shipping house. To the west of storage "B" is the old storage annex "A." To the east of the workhouse, is the substation building, the grain drier building, and the dusthouse. Adjoining the

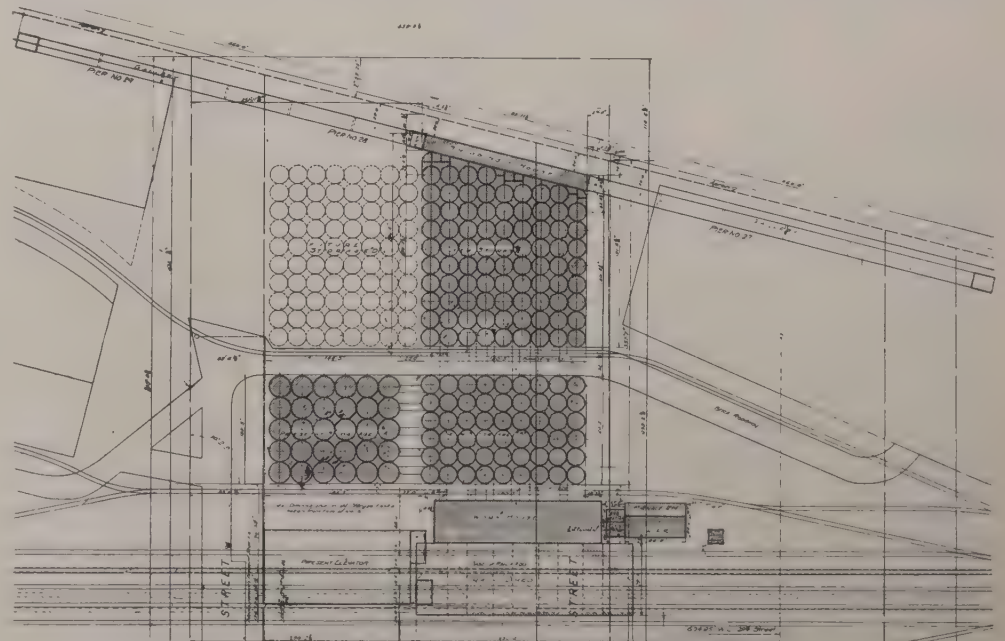
workhouse on the south is the track shed, extending out over the four receiving tracks. Between the workhouse and storage "B" on the north, is a passing track, necessary to provide access to other water front facilities. Between storage "B" and storage "C" is a second passing track and a paved street that provides access to the 29th Street and to the Mallory Line Piers.

THE WORKHOUSE is a reinforced concrete building 184 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 228 ft. 5 in. high. The deepest part of the elevator workhouse is 21 ft. below the base of the rails on the receiving tracks, and 12 ft. below the mean low water elevation in Galveston Channel. The workhouse contains all of the grain elevating equipment, all of the scales and garner, and all of the grain cleaning machinery.

Ten of the 11 elevator legs have an elevating capacity of 25,000 bus. per hour each, and the other leg has a capacity of 12,500 bus. per hour, so that the total elevating capacity of the house is 262,500 bushels per

hour. The 25,000 bushel legs have 96" by 48" wide extra heavy cast iron rubber covered head pulleys, running at 32 R.P.M. The leg belts are each 500 feet long, 46" wide, 9 ply, 32 oz. duck. The buckets are 22" x 8" Minneapolis "V" buckets in two rows, staggered and spaced at 12" centers. Head shafts are 9½" diameter, 10' long, of hammered steel. Head shaft bearings are specially constructed rigid pillow blocks with fittings for alemite lubrication.

The head drives on the 10 large elevator legs include 200 H.P., 900 R.P.M., Synchronous motors, each direct connected through a flexible coupling, to a No. 10 H. A. Falk Herringbone single reduction speed reducer, ratio 5.32 to 1. The second reduction from the reducer to the head shaft is made with a Link-Belt triple strand steel bushed roller chain. This reduction is from a speed of 169 to 32 R.P.M. These chains operate in dust and oil tight metal casings. Between the 200 H.P. motor and the speed reducer, a No. 18 Link-Belt differential band brake is mounted on the motor shaft ex-



Ground Plan of Galveston Wharf Co's Elevator "B"
[See pages 756-762]

tended. This brake prevents the leg from running backwards. The motor, the band brake, the reducer, and the outboard bearings, are all mounted on a cast iron bed plate.

All elevator boots are steel plate construction with 40" x 48" cast iron boot pulleys and Hyatt roller bearings on boot shafts. The boots include the Edmonds Patent

Four of the large legs described are used for receiving and six for shipping. The eleventh leg is used in connection with the cleaning and drying departments. This leg has a 96" x 26" head pulley, a 24" wide, 9 ply belt, a single row of 22" x 8" "V" buckets, the same as are used on the larger legs. The head drive is similar to the ones described, except that the reducer and silent chain are rated at 100 H.P., and the motor is a 100 H.P. induction motor.

Each of the 11 legs discharges into a 2500 bu. concrete garner. On the scale floor in the workhouse, under each garner is a Fairbanks type "S," 2500 bu. hopper scale, each with type recording beam and weight shifting device. Scale hoppers are steel, 16'0" diameter, and 16' high, besides the conical bottom, which has a 45 degree pitch. At the bottom of each scale hopper is a 60" diameter, air operated, rotary scale valve. Under each scale hopper is a steel garner of 1250 bus. capacity. These garners serve as surge chambers above the turn-heads, and distributing spouts. The turn-heads are operated from tiller wheels, one at each beam on the scale floor. On the bin floor of the workhouse are 10 large steel Mayo Distributing spouts. The workhouse contains 78 bins with a storage capacity of 447,968 bushels.

THE CLEANING DEPARTMENT: Midway between the bin floor and the work floor at the east end of the workhouse, 16 of the workhouse bins have been cut in two horizontally to provide space for a cleaning department. At present the cleaning machinery includes one No. 15 Monitor Warehouse Receiving Separator, two No. 11 Monitor Oat Clippers and Scourers, and one disc oat separator. Space is provided on the cleaner floor for additional cleaning machinery as it may be required. Each of the 16 bins above the cleaning department and the 15 bins below have a car-load capacity. The arrangement of the cleaning department permits the cleaning machinery to be operated independently of the elevator legs so it can be operated when the rest of the elevator is shut down or operated at night up to the capacity of the bins above and below the cleaning machinery.

For the convenience of workmen in the workhouse, an electric push button cab elevator that reaches all floors is provided. An

employees' belt elevator passes up from the ground floor, through the cleaning department to the bin floor and provides easy access to these departments. A second employees' belt elevator operates between the bin floor and the scale floor.

TRACK SHED AND RECEIVING PITS: Grain is dropped into the sixteen receiving sinks from railroad cars on four parallel tracks along the south side of the workhouse. These tracks are enclosed in a reinforced concrete and steel constructed track shed 79'10" wide and 232'6" long. Four track sink pits extend out from the workhouse under the four receiving tracks. Each of the reinforced concrete and steel receiving pits has a capacity of 2500 bushels. The four pits over each receiving belt are controlled by interlocking levers from the work floor of the workhouse. Grain doors are removed from box cars by means of the Peterson Pneumatic Rams. Overhead in the track sheds are 16 Clark-Beatty double automatic power grain shovels.

At the east end of the track shed is a four drum wire rope car puller installed in a concrete pit under the tracks. This 20 car puller moves cars on all four tracks. Each of the 48-inch receiving belt conveyors is driven by a 10 h.p. General Electric Motor at 700 feet per minute. The reduction at the drive pulley is made by a Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive. These modern receiving facilities make it possible to receive grain into the workhouse at the rate of 32 cars per hour. This is equivalent to 256 cars in an eight-hour working day. The maximum receiving capacity is 500 cars per day.

The workhouse and the receiving equipment are so arranged that grain received on any track on any receiving belt and leg can be dispatched to any bin in the workhouse or in the storage annexes without re-elevation. Grain received from box cars can be weighed and transferred to the shipping house and loaded out into boats with a single elevation or spouted to cars in track shed through one of the four car spouts.

STORAGE ANNEX B: Grain Storage Unit "B" extends northward from the workhouse and occupies a space 180'5" wide by 120'5" long. This storage unit contains 54 cylindrical bins 19'3" in diameter by 100'10" deep, and 40 interstice bins.

STORAGE Annex "C" extends northward from Storage Annex "B" to the water front. It occupies a space 180'5" wide by 190'2½" long. This storage unit contains 84 cylindrical bins 19'3" in diameter and 100'10" deep, and 86 interstice bins. The

total storage capacity of the 264 bins in Annexes "B" and "C" is 4,138,000 bus.

Six 42 inch Distributing Conveyors carry grain out to Storage Annexes "B" and "C." These conveyors vary in length from 360' to 394' centers and run at a speed of 900 feet per minute. Each belt is driven by a 30 H.P. General Electric motor and Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive, single reduction. The motors are controlled by magnetic switches and pull rope controllers, making it possible to start and stop these belts from any point in the Texas over Storage Annex "B" or "C." Each belt conveyor runs through a Webster 42" two pulley terminal elevator type tripper.

Four of these distributing belts, the two at the right side and the two at the left side of the Texas, can be used for transferring grain from the workhouse to the shipping bins in the shipping house.

Grain is conveyed to Storage Annex "A" on three 42" cross belts. These belts are located in galleries under the bin floor in Storage Annex "B." Grain can be tripped from any one of the six receiving belts over Storage Annexes B and C to any one of the three cross belts running out to Storage Annex "A."

Six 42" shipping belt conveyors extend from the shipping house at the north end of Storage "C," back under Storage Annexes "C" and "B" and into the workhouse basement. Each belt is driven at a speed of 900 feet per minute by a 30 H.P. General Electric motor, Link Belt silent chain drive and pull rope control, the same as for the receiving belts.

Five 36" shipping belt conveyors driven by 20 H.P. motors run from the basement of Storage "A" to the basement of Storage "B." These belts discharge grain from Storage "A" on to any of the 42" shipping conveyors which carry grain to the boots of the shipping legs in the workhouse basement.

The construction of the storage basements under "B" and "C" permits the greatest possible amount of light and ventilation and outside window space under the storage tanks.

THE SHIPPING HOUSE is built integral with Storage Annex "C" and occupies a space 185' along the water front. It contains no elevator legs or scales. At the top of the shipping house, and at the same elevation as the bin floor of Storage "C," are 11 shipping garners, each with a capacity of 6500 bushels.

The shipping galleries extend a distance of 540' east and west along the water front



Shipping House and Galleries of Galveston Wharf Co.'s Reinforced Concrete Elevator "B" at Galveston, Tex.
[See pages 756-762]

from the shipping house. The floor of the galleries is 82' above mean low water. Two 42" gallery belt conveyors extend out into each gallery. These belts extend back into the galleries on the same elevation in the shipping house and immediately under the 11 shipping garner bins. Each gallery belt conveyor has two trippers, so that two streams can be taken to boats from each belt. The shipping galleries are structural steel with galvanized iron siding and roof.

Grain that is to be loaded into boats is elevated in the workhouse, weighed and spouted by gravity onto one of the four 42" Monitor belt conveyors extending from the workhouse out to the garner bins in the shipping house. These belts are housed in a monitor above the Texas of storage "B" and "C". These belts are driven by 30 H.P. G. E. motors and run at a speed of 1000 feet per minute. The grain is discharged from the above belts into the garner bins, then drawn down to one of the four gallery belts, and conveyed out to the boat. The four Monitor shipping belts can be supplemented by using four of the distributing belts over storage "B" and "C". It is therefore possible to transfer grain from the scales in the workhouse to the shipping house on eight 42" belts simultaneously.

GRAIN from the shipping house garner bins can be drawn onto all four of the gallery belts at one time. In addition, grain can be spouted direct from the shipping house bins thru four dock spouts supported on the north elevation of the shipping house. On each shipping gallery are six 20" diameter dock spouts, making 16 dock spouts in all.

Our view of the crows-nest on the river side of the shipping house shows the arrangement of tiller wheels and wire rope controllers for the valves under the 11 shipping house garner bins. The operator in the crows-nest has an unobstructed view of all the loading-out facilities along the water front. He has push button control of the four gallery belt conveyors, and push button control of the four Monitor belts, so that in case of any emergency he is able to stop the belts instantly. By means of the tiller wheels, the same operator has instantaneous mechanical control of the valves on all shipping garner bins, all of which is accomplished without leaving the crows-nest. Electric signals keep him in touch with the scale floor, and electric garner indicators keep him advised as to the amount of grain in the 11 shipping garner bins.

In the shipping house, under the bins and garner bins described in the foregoing, are 11 bins so arranged that they can be used either for sacking bins or for storage bins. Grain is sacked on the second floor in Richardson automatic sacking scales. The sacked grain is spouted by gravity to the first floor or to the wharf apron for loading onto boats. When used for storage, these bins draw down onto the six basement belt conveyors.

For the convenience of the workmen an employees' elevator is installed in the shipping house and operates from the first floor elevation up through the gallery and to the bin floor.

STORAGE "A": The storage unit designated as "A" is the original concrete annex built in 1922. This has been changed and remodeled to operate as a part of the new elevator. It contains 30 bins 23'3" in diameter by 95' deep, and 20 interstice bins. The storage capacity of "A" is 1,140,000 bus.

THE GRAIN DRIER Building is located to the east of the workhouse and 25' from it. The building is of reinforced concrete, and its appearance is in keeping with the workhouse. It is 66'8" long, 29'1" wide, including the furnace room, and 120'9" high. The drying equipment includes three Ran-

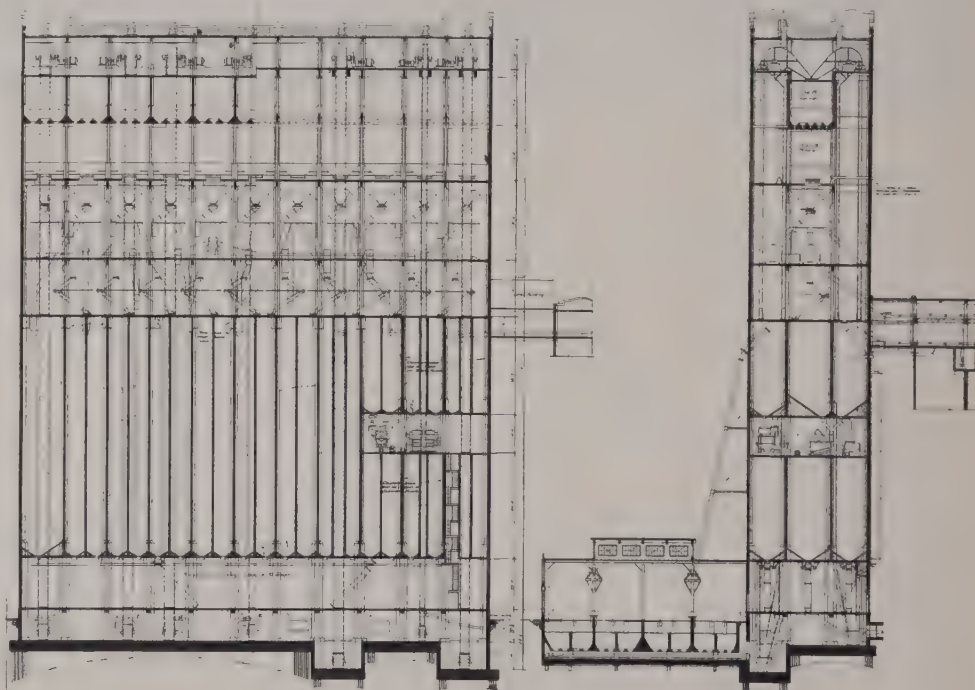
dolph Grain Driers operated at 1000 bus. per hour each. These are direct heat driers with drying and cooling columns and with direct heat furnaces designed to use either oil or gas as fuel.

Grain that is to be dried can be weighed on any one of the 11 hopper scales and conveyed out to the drier garner on a 36" belt conveyor. Above and below each drier unit is a large concrete garner. These garner make it possible to operate the drier continuously, altho operating the elevator legs in the workhouse only a minimum amount of time. The dried grain is conveyed back to the workhouse on a 36" belt conveyor and elevated by the 12,500 bu. leg.

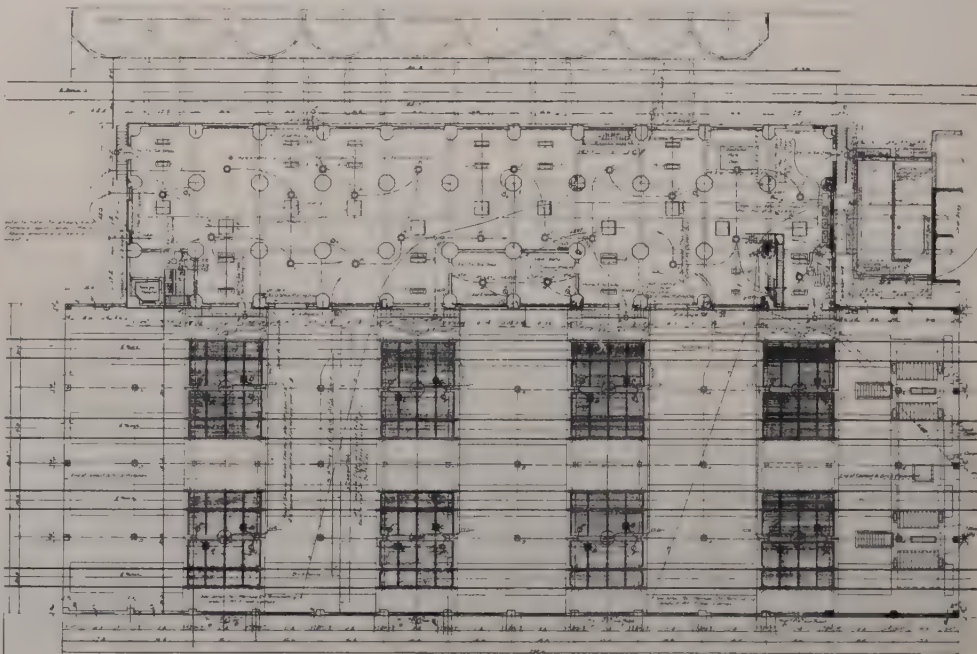
For the convenience of the workmen in the Drier Building an employees' belt elevator is operated from the basement and first floor, up to the drier and cooler floors.

AN ELECTRIC SUBSTATION building occupies the space between the workhouse and the drier building. This is a two story building of brick and concrete. The first floor of the substation building is occupied by the power and lighting transformers. On this same floor, space is provided for a fire pump and an air compressor. The fire pump is a two stage centrifugal underwriters' pump, driven by a 100 H.P. G. E. motor. The air compressor is an I-R class E R-1 single stage horizontal compressor 9" x 8" @ 111 free air per minute, driven by a 30 H.P. G. E. motor with short center lenox drive. The second floor of the substation building is occupied by the main power and light switch board and serves also as an office and supply room for the electrical superintendent.

ELECTRIC POWER: The elevator is driven entirely by electric power purchased



Sectional Views of Workhouse of Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B", Galveston, Tex.



First Floor Plan Workhouse and Track Shed Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B", Galveston, Tex.

[See pages 756-762]

from the Galveston Electric Co. Power comes to the substation on an overhead transmission line on a 4000 volt "Y" connected system. This power is transformed to 440 volts for general distribution to motors about the elevator, except that the ten 200 H.P. leg motors are 4000 volt motors, and power is distributed to these motors through substation "C" located on the top floor of the workhouse building without transformation. For lighting purposes power is transformed to 110-220 volt, single phase, three wire system. All 4000 volt circuits are run in lead covered cable in conduit. All 440 volt and 110-220 volt circuits are rubber covered wire in conduit.

The motor equipment in the elevator consists of ten 200 H.P. Synchronous motors, and 78 induction motors varying from 5 H.P. to 100 H.P. The total horse power capacity of the induction motors is 2,055 H.P., so that the total is divided between synchronous and induction motors in the ratio of 2000 to 2055.

The synchronous motors are not only ideal for elevator leg drives, providing ample starting torque and uniform speed, but their use makes it possible to maintain a high power factor on the whole electrical system, and in that way to effect a saving on the power bill that amounts to several thousand dollars per year.

The total of all electric motors is 4055 H.P. All squirrel cage induction motors and motor starting equipment was furnished by the General Electric Co. All motor starters are in dust tight casings approved for use in hazardous locations.

A COMPLETE DUST COLLECTING system is installed in the elevator. Besides the wind trunking and dust collectors for the grain cleaning machines, there are five slow speed, low power motor driven exhaust fans used in the collecting system.

The main objective in designing the dust collecting system was to collect the floating dust from belt transfer points and provide sweeper facilities throughout the elevator, drier and shipping galleries with a minimum of power consumption.

Six fan units besides the cyclones used on cleaning machines were installed. The smallest fan unit collects only the concentrated dust from the other five fan systems and the cleaning machine cyclones and carries it to the "Day" three-chamber col-

lector, located on top of the concrete dust house. The other five units operate independently of this unit and may be started and stopped as required. In this way, the only power required to operate the fans in that part of the elevator which is being operated will be consumed, for instance, if only the cleaning department is being operated, a 10 H.P. motor is all the power used on the dust collecting system. This reduces the total power consumption to a minimum, although a complete system is available when required. The total connected fan load is 170 H.P.

Dust is collected in bulk in the dust house, and from there can be conveniently loaded in bulk into box cars, or can be sacked in a room below the dust garner. Suitable machinery is provided for conveying the dust into cars and for sacking.

The dust collecting system is sufficiently complete to make it possible to keep the house clean with a minimum of labor. The dust collecting system was installed by The Day Company.

COMPRESSED AIR: A considerable quantity of compressed air is used for operating the Peterson Pneumatic Car Door Remover, and the rotary scale valve. Air pipes have been run to all parts of the elevator so that compressed air can be used for blowing the dust out of motors and off of electrical equipment and other apparatus.

ZELNY BIN THERMOMETERS: All of the cylindrical bins in Storage "A," "B" and "C," 310 in number, are equipped with Zeleny Bin Thermometers. With the Zeleny Bin Thermometer system, the temperatures in the grain stored in the bins can be read at five foot intervals, so that any signs of heating would be detected immediately. Grain is more certain to be kept in good condition and at the same time re-elevation and handling of grain that is in good condition is avoided, resulting in a considerable saving in power and machinery. Centrally located on bin floor of each annex is an instrument room.

SIGNAL SYSTEMS: The elevator is equipped with a complete system of signals including receiving leg signals, receiving and shipping garner indicator signals, distributing signals in Storage "A," "B" and "C," and in the workhouse, loading out signals in the crows-nest, and shipping galleries, and draw down signals in the storage basements. In addition to the above electric signals, a complete inter-communicating telephone system for general communication about the elevator, a direct line telephone system between the superintendent's office, foreman's office and the crows-nest, and a third telephone system that can be plugged into with portable telephones on shipboard is provided.

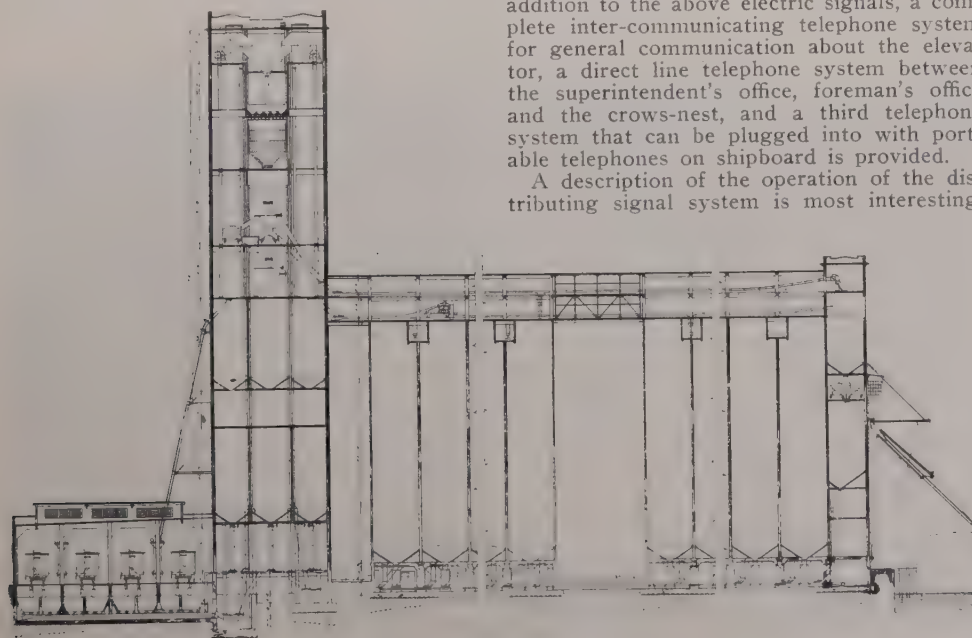
A description of the operation of the distributing signal system is most interesting.

In the first place, a unique system of bin numbering has been employed in such a way that when the scale man receives a ticket for a certain car for weighing, the foreman has already indicated thereon the number of the bin to which this car is to be dispatched. When this ticket is received by the scale man, a glance at the bin number not only tells him the number of the bin, but the numbers of the distributing belts that can be used for conveying the grain to this particular bin. A glance at a signal board in plain view of the entire scale floor indicates at once which distributing belts are in use at the moment, and from those not in use he selects the idle belt that reaches his particular bin. The weigher presses a button on the signal board at his scale beam which indicates to all other scale men that belt so and so is now in use, and at the same time indicates to the spouter on the storage bin floor that belt so and so is to be started. The belt is started by means of a pull rope extending the entire length of the belt. Having started the belt, the spouter starts toward the tripper. In the meantime the scale man has indicated on his signal board the number of the bin wanted. This indication lights a lamp on the Texas floor immediately over the spout hole, on which the tripper is to be set. By the time the spouter reaches his tripper, this lamp will be burning and he will immediately run the tripper to the spout hole wanted. As soon as the tripper is spotted and the valve opened to the proper spout hole, a green signal light is automatically flashed back to the scale floor and the scale man can immediately release the grain. The whole operation has required no more time than is actually required for the spouter to pull the starting rope, walk to his tripper and move it to the proper location. The green signal back to the scale floor is given instantly when the tripper is in position. There is no calling back of numbers over a telephone, nor in fact any reading of numbers, except by the scale man when he reads the number on his tickets and punches it on his indicator board. All other chance of error is removed, since the system is positive in its operation, that is to say, if a lamp burns out, no signal at all is given, and the grain will not be moved until the burned out lamp is replaced. The spouter can not get a wrong signal and on account of it put the grain into the wrong bin. The signal system was designed by the Consulting Engineers.

WATER PROOFING: All parts of the elevator building below the ground line were thoroughly water-proofed at the time of construction. Specially constructed expansion joints have been employed between the different units of the elevator, so as to exclude water from the basement. The entire exterior surface of the elevator, including the original Storage Unit "A," was furnished and permanently water-proofed at the time of construction. All of the above work was performed by Mann & Co. under a ten-year guarantee.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: In order to consume the minimum of power and avoid wear on conveyor belts, ball bearings, anti-friction idlers were used on the 36 belt conveyors in the elevator. Over five miles of special Diamond Rubber Belting are used in the plant, all made from 32-ounce belt duck. All belts were vulcanized under stretch reducing the take up of slack.

All belt conveyors are driven by single reduction Link-Belt Silent Chains. Seventy-four silent and roller chain drives with dust and oil tight casings were furnished by the Link-Belt Company. The largest silent chain drives are 50 h.p. on gallery belt conveyors. Two hundred horse power roller chain drives are used for the second or low speed reduction on the elevator legs. The first reduction from the 200 h.p. synchronous motors to



Sectional View of Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B"
[See pages 756-762]

the elevator legs are herringbone gear speed reducers.

There is 51,436 cu. yds. of concrete in the elevator. Three hundred thousand bags of cement, 6,420,340 pounds of reinforcing steel and nearly one thousand tons of structural steel were used.

More than 3,000,000 pounds of machinery and spouting, 27,500 square feet of window glass, and approximately 55 miles of wire and cables were used in the power and lighting and signal systems. The weight of the structure, not counting pile foundation, is 250,000,000 pounds.

Texrope drives were used to drive the two large clippers in the Cleaning Department.

Approximately 14,000 wood piles, varying in length from 40 to 70 feet, were driven to provide a foundation for the elevator.

The general building contract was awarded to the Jones-Hettersater Construction Co.

All transmission elevating and conveying machinery, and all spouting, was furnished and installed in the elevators by the Webster Mfg. Co.

Horner & Wyatt, the Consulting Engineers, designed the elevator, did all structural engineering and machinery detail in connection with it, and supervised the construction work on behalf of the Galveston Wharf Company.

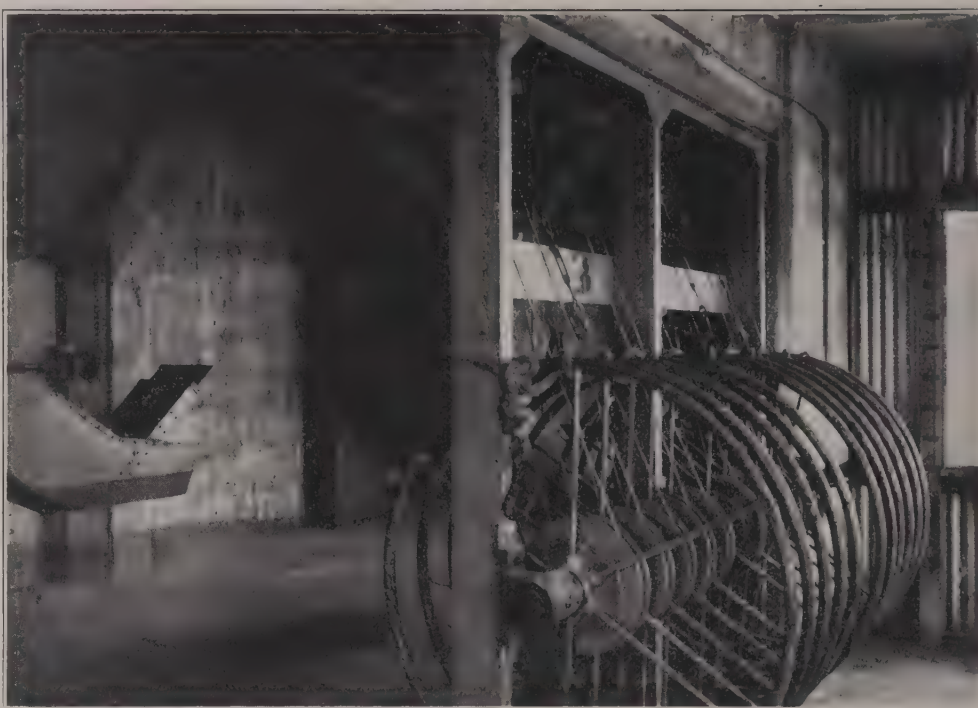
Mr. George Sealy is President of the Galveston Wharf Co.; Mr. F. W. Parker is Vice-President and General Manager; Mr. H. F. Johnson is Superintendent of Elevators, and Mr. R. E. Fristoe is Chief Engineer.

Galveston a Transportation Center

By rail on the land side and by water on the Gulf, the port of Galveston is fortunate in being the terminus for some of the strongest railroad systems and ocean steamship lines.

The railroads serving Galveston are Santa Fe System, Southern Pacific System, Missouri Pacific Lines, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Burlington-Rock Island Lines, Galveston Houston & Henderson, and Galveston-Houston Interurban Ry.

The regular steamship lines serving Galveston number 43, including such important lines as the North German Lloyd, French Line, Gulf Pacific Line, Morgan Line, Hamburg-American Line and Osaka Shosen Kaisha, reaching all parts of the globe.



Tiller Wheels and Wire Rope Controllers for Valves Under Shipping House Garners of Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B"

Growth of Galveston's Grain Handling Facilities

Ever since the rush of the land grabbers into Oklahoma and Indian territories, the grain growing area of the Southwest has been rapidly increasing. The broad areas of the Panhandle of Texas long devoted to grazing is being converted into wheat fields and the last part of the Great American Desert in Western Kansas has also been turned into productive grain areas giving a great increase in the wheat crop of the United States as well as a reduction in the cost of producing it.

It was natural that a modern port for these new producing areas should be developed that could take care of the ever increasing grain exports. This, we find at Galveston, Texas, where the early facilities for transferring grain from box cars to ocean going steamers are gradually being replaced by modern rapid handling elevators with large storage facilities. So today

we find Galveston starting in the handling of a new crop with the following elevator facilities:

STORAGE CAPACITY GALVESTON ELEVATORS

Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "A".....	1,500,000 bus.
Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B".....	6,000,000 bus.
Southern Pacific's Sunset Elevator.....	1,000,000 bus.
Texas Star Flour Mills.....	500,000 bus.
	9,000,000 bus.

RECEIVING CAPACITY—TEN-HOUR DAY

Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "A".....	100 cars or 150,000 bus.
Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B".....	480 cars or 720,000 bus.
Southern Pac. Sunset Elev.....	120 cars or 180,000 bus.
Texas Star Flour Mills.....	30 cars or 45,000 bus.
	730 cars or 1,095,000 bus.

SHIPPING CAPACITY

Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elev. "A".....	1 ship — 70,000 bus. per hr.
Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elev. "B".....	3 ships—200,000 bus. per hr.
South. Pac. Sunset Elev..	1 ship — 50,000 bus. per hr.
Texas Star Flour Mills...	1 ship — 10,000 bus. per hr.
	6 ships—330,000 bus. per hr.



The Basement of the Storage Annex of Elevator "B" Altho of Heavy Construction Admits of Ample Light and Ventilation [See pages 756-762]

Grain Movement Thru Galveston

Whenever the Southwest has a surplus and the markets abroad are in a position to buy, the port of Galveston always shares generously in the export grain trade of the United States.

The volume handled fluctuates considerably with changing conditions, the peak year having been 1921, with 77,685,312 bus. of grain exported. As far back as 1903 23-, 124,160 bus. was moved out.

Exports from Galveston of the different kinds of grain in recent years have been as follows, for the 12 months ending June 30: 1930, wheat 24,032,417; barley, 880,000; grain sorghums, 256,434. 1929, wheat, 14,595,281; corn, 6,202,676; barley, 5,291,346; grain sorghums, 2,402,739. 1928, wheat, 11,647,151; corn, 3,205,765; barley, 1,156,468; grain sorghums, 876,200; rye, 148,742. 1927, wheat, 47,813,567; barley, 939,431; grain sorghums, 584,893; rye, 300,888.

In 1918 the exports of corn exceeded those of wheat, having been 4,008,684, against 2,142,646 bus. of wheat. In other years prior to 1927 the principal grain export was wheat, the wheat shipments having been 417,027 bus. in 1926, 33,644,888 in 1925; 5,323,500 in 1924; 17,073,001 in 1923; 43,299,895 in 1922; 74,919,786 in 1921; 22,259,419 in 1920; 8,624,454 in 1919; 22,003,068 in 1918; 28,989,883 in 1916, and 50,374,696 bus. in the crop year ending June 30, 1915.

Ninety per cent of the farmers condemn the Farm Board's policy and the manner that it has handled the situation; 7 per cent are of opinion that in spending the \$500,000,000 they could do some good, if they would make an honest effort and not over three of every hundred, who are more or less radical in their views, believe that they should continue, but should adjust their policy.—Dean Grain Co., Agra, Kan.

Pools Can Not Pay What Grain Is Worth

"Of all the rocks on which Pool barks founder, none appears oftener as the cause of disaster than the rock of overadvances," said Stanley Reed, general counsel of the Federal Farm Board, at the meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation at Manhattan, Kan., recently.

"In considering what I have to say as to overadvances, I hope you will not get the impression that I am unmindful of the great demand upon Pools for advances to members at the time of delivery.

"It does seem that the member has come to look upon his delivery as more in the nature of a sale than of the delivery of his commodity for merchandising. Education is needed to overcome this difficulty. But from the point of view of financial structure it is equally necessary for the Pool to recognize the dangers arising from advances. A study of price trends in the staple products indicates that it is only in the unusual year that the percentage of variation between the high price for the year and the low exceeds 30 per cent.

"Such a condition, however, does occur," Mr. Reed said. "A success extending over a decade or two of reasonably stable prices may be swept away by a single year of abnormal declines."

In other words the farmer who pools his grain year after year is certain to get stung eventually.

Wheat ground by United States mills decreased in April and March, compared with April and March, 1930, by 5,951,000 bus. as reported by 695 identical concerns. For all mills reporting the amount of wheat ground in the 10 months prior to May 1 was 434,123,000 bus., against 445,877,000 for the corresponding period of 1929-30. Another testimonial to the benefits of Farm Board interference with our export flour trade.

Payments On Wheat Pool Guarantees

The carry-over of the 1929 wheat crop by the Pool will be finally sold by the end of June, 1931, making it possible to ascertain the amount due the banks from the provinces on their guaranty of the Wheat Pool indebtedness.

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba stated June 17 that the total liability of the provinces is \$25,000,000. Manitoba's share of the burden is \$3,700,000, Alberta's \$7,000,000 and Saskatchewan's \$14,300,000.

Three alternatives as a means of the provinces paying the banks on the guaranties are being considered: 1, cash payment; 2, payment by negotiable securities issued by the provinces; 3, payment in Wheat Pool bonds guaranteed by the provinces.

It is understood that the banks will expect prompt payment of the guaranties, but the method to be arrived at can not be decided until the premiers of the three provinces confer with the banks.

The Manitoba Pool has had several meetings with the result that the Pool is practically dissolved. The Saskatchewan pool members remain enthusiastic in regard to the Pool. Trade opinion is that the value of the elevators will fall short of meeting the Pool indebtedness to the Provincial governments.

A most disastrous ending for a wheat pool which promised "orderly marketing and higher prices," but has brot the reverse.

The vote by the membership of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was in favor of selling in the open market. Effective June 1 members have the privilege of taking the full market price in cash on delivery to the elevator. Deferred payments of uncertain amounts promote dissatisfaction among growers so pool members of experience are insisting upon having the right to sell where they can obtain the best price.



Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B" at Galveston, Tex., from the Land Side
[See pages 756-762]

Shippers' Draft Bond

By Jas. B. Oswald, Cleveland, O., before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n

According to a report published by the Federal Reserve Board there were 5,642 bank failures during the nine year period 1921 to 1929 inclusive and during the first eleven months of 1930 failures totalled 981. By the end of the year, this number rose to over 1,300—more than twice the average number for the preceding nine years.

Losses resulting from draft collection proceeds being tied up in these failures became so numerous that a demand became current among grain and milling companies for protection against this hazard.

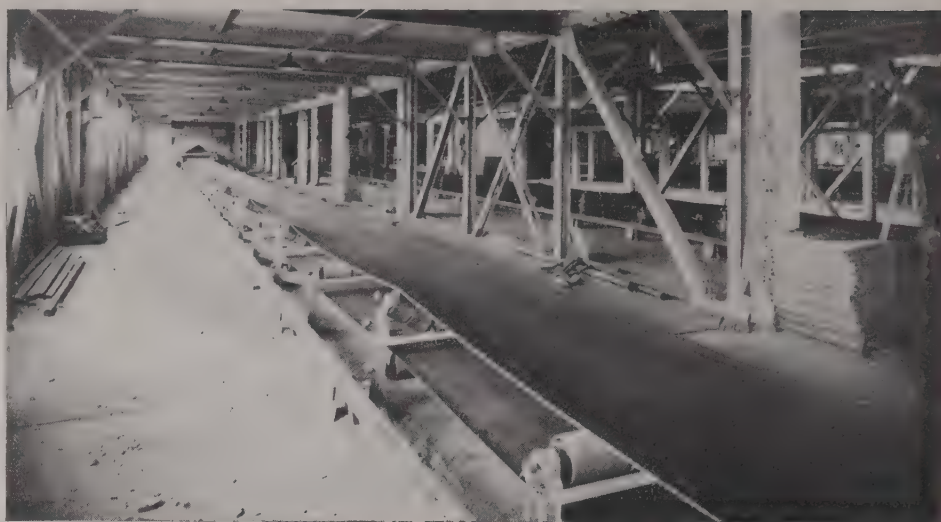
This demand was met by Wirt Wilson & Company, local agents in Minneapolis. Working in collaboration with the attorneys of several of the large grain and milling companies, a satisfactory form of protection was finally drawn, submitted to and approved by a surety company. This form was made as brief and concise, and yet as complete, as possible. The fact that attorneys of grain and milling companies assisted in its preparation is evidence that it covers the hazard completely.

The bond guarantees that payment of loss will be made within 30 days after any "bank or banks making or participating in the collection of drafts" drawn by the insured, shall while holding the proceeds of such collection in its possession, become insolvent. Various kinds of drafts and trade acceptances are included. The limit of liability for each insured is \$10,000 on any one bank. Coverage is confined to banks located within the continental United States. Funds carried by the insured on deposit in any bank are, of course, not covered. Notice of loss is required within 24 hours after its discovery by the insured. This is necessary to permit the surety company ample time to prepare proper papers for filing claim. The bond is continuous and is subject to cancellation at any time by either party upon giving fifteen days' notice.

When loss is paid, assignment papers are prepared for execution by the insured, which closes the matter so far as he is concerned. Claim is filed in the name of the surety company and all details of settlement and salvage are handled by it without further bothering the insured.

Rates.—The bond is written subject to an annual minimum and deposit premium. Remittance is made monthly on the basis of a rate per one thousand dollars of total volume of drafts drawn during the month in question.

For concerns who ship heavily into the South, the rate is fifty cents per one thousand dollars of drafts drawn, subject to an annual minimum and deposit premium of two hundred dollars. For concerns whose shipments into the South are negligible, the rate is ten cents per one thousand dollars of drafts drawn, subject to an annual minimum and deposit premium of one hundred dollars.



Receiving Belts Over Storage Annexes "B" and "C" of Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elevator "B"

Without any previous experience on which to base them, these rates were necessarily the result of guesswork. The differential for concerns having heavy Southern shipments was felt necessary because of the extremely critical condition existing in business and banking circles in that section.

This bond was first offered by The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company in December, 1930, with The Wirt Wilson Company acting as general agents, and we, The James B. Oswald Company, are representing the general agents in Ohio. It met with instantaneous and widespread approval countrywide. Concerns of all sizes from those drawing only \$100,000 in drafts annually to those whose annual draft volume amounts to \$50,000,000, and who are located in all sections of the country, have purchased this protection. Many trade ass'ns such as the Livingston Economic Service, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Millers National Federation, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the Southwestern Millers League, etc., have also expressed considerable interest and have advised their members of this new form.

Experience has proven that these rates are none too high. During the first three months this year, the number of bank failures doubled that of the corresponding period last year. Losses have been very numerous—one concern alone having reported eleven losses in less than four months' time. While the South has been the scene of far more losses than any other section of the country, no section has been entirely immune. They have occurred in all parts of the country.

A slight improvement in general condi-

tions countrywide has been predicted, but has not yet made itself felt and it is hardly likely that this year, at least, we will see any more than a steadying influence with very little improvement. With these conditions confronting us, a substantial decrease in number of failures can hardly be expected for some time.

The value of the new shippers' draft bond is obvious. Many who have purchased it consider it to have a permanent value as a safeguard against business risk. It can at least be recognized as having an emergency value as a safeguard until business conditions again become normal.

Insurance Notes

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Mut. Fire Ins. Co. was given a favorable decision by the Supreme Court of South Dakota in the suit brot by Severi Belatti to recover on a \$7,500 fire policy. The defense was that the property had changed ownership.

Baltimore, Md.—An explosion of pitch dust while pitch was being loaded into the French bark Richelieu made the B. & O. R. R. Co., doing the loading, liable for damages in the opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in the suit by the owners of the ship. The court held the railroad company negligent for using open lamps and sparking electrical machinery.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The Supreme Court of Kansas recently gave a decision in favor of the Kelso Grain Co. in the suit brot by Chas. E. Mishler to recover for personal injury under the workmen's compensation act. Mishler was injured Nov. 17, 1927, and the company voluntarily paid him compensation for 18 weeks, after which Mishler filed a claim, which was denied by the commissioner of compensation and by the district court of Crawford County, for the reason that the injury did not arise out of or in the course of claimant's employment.

Poison Bran Mixture for Grasshoppers

The prevalence of grasshoppers in Nebraska has led to many inquiries on how best to combat the pest.

The following formula for poison bran mash for grasshoppers is one of two suggested by O. S. Bare, of the Nebraska Agricultural College in Extension Circular 1507.

Coarse-flaked wheat bran, 25 lbs.; white arsenic, 1½ lbs.; amyl acetate, ¾ oz.; water, 2½ gal.

Twenty-five pounds of bran makes sufficient mash bait to treat from two to five acres. The best time to apply the poison is from seven to nine o'clock in the morning of a warm, bright day.



Conveyor Belt Running Full Length of Distributing Floor of Workhouse of Galveston Elevator "B"
[See pages 756-761]

Indiana Grain Dealers Optimistic at Ft. Wayne Convention

The twenty-ninth annual mid-summer convention of the progressive Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Chamber of Commerce, Ft. Wayne, Ind., June 15-16, was packed with constructive optimism, valuable discussions of trade problems, good fellowship and hospitality. The weatherman was particularly kind to those driving to Ft. Wayne.

Registration was in charge of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. A pleasant hour was set aside before the opening session for visiting.

PRES. O. L. BARR, Bicknell, called the first business session to order at 10:30 with close to 150 present, calling on Rev. Fulsom for the invocation.

A. G. PHILIPS, Chicago, led the gathering in a series of peppy songs.

J. B. WILES, of the Ft. Wayne Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the gathering on part of the city, and gave a splendid pep talk, pointing out that this so-called "repression" (as Amos and Andy call it) is more a mental condition than an actuality. Over 87% of our normally employed citizens are working regularly, and they are going to start buying heavily before long. For the first time in history we have a dollar in gold in the U. S. Treasury for every dollar of currency.

"Study your business harder than ever before, and work harder than you ever thought you could, and our American ingenuity will carry us through with flying colors."

MAURICE C. NIEZER, Ft. Wayne, one of the instigators of the organization, told of some of the problems confronting the trade 29 years ago, in welcoming the membership to Ft. Wayne for the hosts. He pointed out some of the city's interesting points.

G. A. PRITCHARD, Fortville, responded to the addresses of welcome.

CARL MENZIE of Indianapolis posted the markets.

SEC'Y FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, announced the various entertainment features.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Chicago, spoke on "Are Portable Feed Grinders Practical?"

A. G. "CHICK" PHILIPS, sales manager, Allied Mills, Chicago, spoke interestingly and constructively on the "Success Or Failure In the Retail Feed Business."

Mr. Philips emphasized how necessary it is to stop, crying and "get to work." "The feed business is **not** dead. When a horse balks, the balk is in his head, not his legs! He moves on when he thinks he will. The world does not owe you and me a living unless we've made it our debtor, so let's quit theorizing and get down to work."

The four problems of the feed business today are:

1. Realizing potential possibilities of your community.
2. Pessimism and lack of confidence in agriculture and the feed business.
3. Lack of aggressive merchandising policies.
4. Understanding modern retail distribution methods.

Have you a map of your country? Have you checked off your customers and your prospects, and made an earnest drive to sell every prospect? Have you canvassed the farm animal population in relation to the tonnage you merchandise? Do you know market conditions all the time?

"Service" to your farmer is the only way whereby you can and will profit. Are you in position to advise a farmer about the wisdom of investments in feed?

Are you physically and mentally aggres-

sive? Do you go out after business? Do you contact your trade? Do you take orders every time you deliver?

Do you meet complaints squarely? Do you keep good records? Do you sell on low 1931 margins and keep busy? How good an inventory do you keep? Is your store attractive? Is it clean? Are stocks kept neatly arranged? Do you have a Bulletin Board outside to use to your own advantage? Do you have two sets of prices, one for your favorites, the other for the rest?

DO YOU sell two items to every customer instead of one?

Are you an order-taker or a merchandiser?

Do you know feeders' problems? Can you help solve them? Do you answer complaints? Do you keep books accurately? Have you a sound cash and credit plan?

Grain dealers should be in the feed business—it keeps them busy the year around. But, clinging to excessively high margins will not keep you in the feed business very long.

The active head of a business is responsible for the success or failure in the retail feed business. To be successful he must watch inventory, margins, sales, and expenses. If one gets out of proportion you're whipped.

You've got to shift quickly just as do the football players on a team. If opponents don't shift as quickly as the defendants, then they're lost. Obsolete stocks are sure losers.

Trucking has come to stay with retail feed merchandising. Putting your business on a strictly cash basis is the next big move. Have a much higher price for credit, so everyone will pay cash. Tell everybody of your two prices.

Get only **one** line of commercially manufactured feed and stick to it; push it, live with it, love it.

Grinding has come to stay. You've got to have it. It attracts business.

Know what your customers need and sell it to them. Don't sell them the wrong article if you know their needs to be otherwise. Know what and when they buy and when they should re-order and then follow up. 1931 is a fighting year. It isn't your bigness that counts, it's the fight, he concluded.

The session was cut short to permit the Rotarians to hold their luncheon in the meeting room. Many convention delegates attended.

Monday Afternoon

Monday afternoon was devoted to inspecting the interesting plants of the Allied Mills and the Mayflower Mills. Golf and horse-shoe pitching followed. Sam Kraus donated some very attractive prizes. The aggressive com'ites in charge of this recreational occasion included: O. W. Seibert, entertainment chairman; W. H. Yohe, and Maurice C. Niezer, all of Ft. Wayne; Avon Burke, Decatur; Royal Clapp, South Whitley; and H. A. Dinius, Roanoke. Chris G. Egly, finance chairman and Sam Kraus, both of Ft. Wayne; Everette McVicker, Van Buren; and Victor Stuckey, Berne. Max Kraus, sports chairman; J. M. Cramer and Chester Nathan, all of Ft. Wayne.

Monday Evening Banquet

The banquet, following close on the heels of an afternoon of sports and relaxation, was particularly peppy with a much larger crowd than was prepared for. The number served approached 300.

The meal was splendid and the entertainment most enjoyable. Chick Philips, of course, was wisely selected as master of ceremonies.

A four-piece orchestra furnished music for solos and collective songs, as well as divisional competition. The Toledo quintet re-

ceived an enthusiastic hand for its offering of "We're for Toledo."

MRS. WALTER MOORE of Covington and Fred Mayer of Toledo were headliners, rendering harmonica solos in turn, for a big applause.

THE HAROLD GRAYS of Crawfordsville were next given a hand in celebration of their twentieth wedding anniversary.

Golf prizes next awarded went to E. F. Winslow, Indianapolis, 83 for low gross. He received two fine golf clubs. A. J. Dinius, Roanoke, with a 73 for low net, received a dandy golf-zipper grip. Avon Burke, Decatur, received a golf sweater and sox to match for his 140—a high total. All prizes were donated by Sam Kraus. Chick Philips made the presentations.

Walter Moore of Covington and O. L. Barr of Bricknell, received first and second prizes for horse-shoe pitching. Referee Hawk of Winchester, also received a set of horse-shoes for being umpire. There were no other entries.

The crack Pennsylvania R. R. quartet's selections were followed by a fascinating program of sleight-of-hand tricks quite baffling to the crowd.

The entertainment and other committee-men were next asked to rise and were given a unanimous vote of appreciation in concluding the evening's splendid entertainment.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. BARR called the second business session to order Tuesday morning with approximately 100 present.

Crop reports were called for from all sections represented, everyone of which were brilliant, except Walter Moore's section around Covington, Ind., where corn prospects are not so good.

SOY BEAN SITUATION

Prof. K. E. Beeson, Extension Agronomist, Lafayette, Ind., addressed the gathering on The Soybean Situation, which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

GEO. J. SAUERMAN, Crown Point, International Hay King, praised the organization and wrapped the self-appointed farm agitators, in outlining his method of producing prize-winning hay: Hay is the most profitable crop a farmer can raise today, he concluded, and we don't have enough of it.

E. K. SOWASH, Crown Point, gave a short, interesting sketch on how successful these Sauerman boys are, how they are always busy, have money in the bank, and need no professional farm relief.

Questions were asked Mr. Sauerman as to time of cutting, fertilizer, etc.

CHRIS EGLY outlined some of the points Herbert C. Watson, Tipton, Ind., International Corn King, attributes to his success in producing, handling and storing prize-winning corn. He also pointed out the improvement in quality being constantly made. Mr. Watson tests his seeds for root rot, etc., and aims to build his soil, as fertility of the ground influences yields. Diseases in seed are increasing constantly and more care must be taken than ever before.

PRES. BARR appointed the following Resolutions Com'te: Ed. K. Shepperd, Indianapolis, chairman; Raymond Shine, New Albany; W. D. Springer, Kennard; and E. K. Sowash, Crown Point.

WARNS OF SCALE RACKETEERS

W. D. CLARK, Chicago, told of Fairbanks, Morse plans to carry on a state-wide scale-inspection service within 10 days. He also touched on scale racketeers leeching on the grain trade. He outlined their own method of accurately testing scales.

SECY SALE further outlined the program for state-wide scale inspection and urged members to sign up. He also announced that Richardson Scale Co. has inaugurated an inspection service on automatic scale at \$12 for the first scale and \$5 for each additional automatic.

SECY SALE told of fire-extinguisher rackets, rat-poison rackets, retainer fee for reparation collections rackets, etc. Red squill was said to be O. K.

MR. SALE announced prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2, donated by a generous local man, for bringing the largest number of invited guests. Victor Stucky, Berne, won.

The co-operation of everyone working for a large attendance was acknowledged at this time with gratitude.

How best to handle mechanically-picked wet corn was brought up. Hand-husking and narrow cribs was said to be the remedy.

JOINT MEETING AT DANVILLE

WALTER MOORE, Covington, asked consideration of the City of Danville, Ill., for a joint session with the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n next spring.

He next recited his views on "The Indiana Wheat Pool as a Competitor."

DECLARATION OF SALES POLICY DEMANDED

W. D. SPRINGER, Kennard, demanded a declaration of policy from every manufacturer with whom the Indiana trade does business, as some manufacturers have a dozen prices, and sell anybody and everybody at higher and lower prices. If manufacturers are cutting the throats of the trade, then the membership should know about it.

INCREASING TAXES BOOSTS RAIL RATES

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, spoke on "Transportation Problems," citing that when railroads are prosperous then the country is prosperous. Rates are 20 per cent lower than they were a decade ago.

He pleaded for a return to an American doctrine of ideals and less Government in business.

He deplored rising taxes and the high cost of Government growing out of a multiplicity of bureaucrats. Busses, he pointed out, pay little or no taxes. "Is that fair?" The American public owns the railroads, not "Wall Street."

He rapped the policy of opening new land to cultivation when we have more than we can profitably cultivate now.

He pointed out the increasing tendency of all our taxing bodies to add to the burden year after year, without a thought of ultimate consequences.

He deplored the trend toward Socialism in Government and pleaded for a return to "Americanism in America."

He moved that all those who voted for Herbert Hoover be given a chance to reconsider.

When you come to the ballot box in 1932 see that you vote for men grounded in the fundamental principles on which our Government was founded.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. BARR called the third business session to order, calling first on R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, whose splendid address on the "Agricultural Marketing Act" is quoted elsewhere in this number.

MARK PICKELL, Chicago, spoke on "Get the Government Out of Private Business," which will be published in a later number.

ED. K. SHEPPERD, Indianapolis, chairman of the Resolutions Com'te, read the following resolutions, all of which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT

WHEREAS, the Agricultural Marketing Act conveys power to the Federal Farm Board to take action attempting to overthrow economic law, and

WHEREAS, efforts to overthrow such economic law has proven disastrous to the growers of wheat, cotton, coffee and rubber, and

WHEREAS, so long as that law remains on the statute books it is an open invitation to new appointees to endeavor to make a name for themselves through ignorantly attempting new and futile efforts to overthrow economic laws, the promised effort at which, based on past experience in all lines of production, will result in increased production and the accumulation of a surplus that will suppress prices, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, do hereby ask our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make every effort to repeal that law as a lesson to all future Legislators against futile efforts at overthrow of established economic laws, and be it

RESOLVED, that we call on business men everywhere to unite to "Get the Government out of Private Business" and return Government to its proper field, as defined by the Constitution.

TRANSPORTATION

WHEREAS, we note with considerable concern the issuance of the Carriers of the Central Freight Ass'n, routing tariffs to cover all shipments from and to points in Central Freight Ass'n Territory and the possibility that routing tariffs may supplant those of Agent Jones Tariff to Trunk Line Territory. This will create a hardship on the shippers of Grain and Mill products, whether at country stations, or at transit or reconsignment points, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, we ask our Transportation Committee to protest with the Carriers against their adopting routing covering the movement from point of origin to final destination; but instead have tariffs read that the rates apply via all routes made by use of the lines of the Carriers parties to the tariff, except, that when rates published by Carriers, the more circuitous of two available routes of the Carrier would have resulted in violations of the long-and-short-haul provision of Section four (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

THANKS

Inasmuch as this has been one of the most successful Mid-Summer Conventions this Ass'n has ever held, from the standpoint of attendance, program and entertainment, be it

RESOLVED that we express our appreciation to President Barr and Secretary Sale for their untiring efforts in the preparation of this meeting. Especially do we thank the members of the local Convention Committees, composed of the grain, feed, seed and hay interests of Fort Wayne and nearby territory for their wonderful hospitality and entertainment afforded us. Our appreciation is extended the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce and also the Fort Wayne Country Club for the use of their facilities in connection with our meeting. To the numerous speakers, who have so capably handled subjects of vital interest to all.

HENRY L. GOEMANN, Mansfield, O., chairman of the Transportation Com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, explained the traffic-routing resolution.

HAROLD L. GRAY, Crawfordsville, Ind., chairman of the traffic com'te of the state organization, elucidated further on routing by the carriers under the proposed tariff.

WATCH GRAIN HANDLING MARGINS!

Handle wheat on a legitimate margin, Pres. Barr concluded. He also announced a series of local meetings throughout the state.

Thereupon this interesting and constructive mid-summer convention, a record-breaker in attendance, fine speeches, serious study and attention, adjourned *sine die*.

Fort Wayne Convention Notes

HOSPITALITY and cordial good fellowship reigned throughout this enjoyable gathering so full of entertainment features.

FRED CAMPER, of Indianapolis, now very much back in the trade with Ross Seed Co., was falsely accused by the police captain with getting too much sleep. Something wrong!

AL AND NELL GARMAN drove over from Delphos, Ohio, to bring greetings and new pictures of their modern transfer elevator.

LARRY LARIMORE and Ed Shepperd of Indianapolis, bought lunches for so many shippers that the waitresses accused them of being professional surplus relievers.

HARRY ELGERT and H. A. Lederer represented the Baltimore, Md., market.

J. E. HENDRICKSON and E. A. Schuering represented Cincinnati.

J. L. BLISH and C. L. Jackson, Blish Mfg. Co., Seymour, Ind., flew up in the former's airplane so as not to miss Tuesday's fine program.

THE LADIES, of whom there were many, enjoyed a "style show" Tuesday morning. Larry Larimore tried to crash the gates in feminine garb, without success.

A BRIDGE PARTY Monday afternoon, arranged by Mrs. Maurice C. Niezer, resulted in the following prize-winners: Mrs. Walter Moore, Covington; Mrs. Avon Burk, Decatur; Mrs. Floyd Rumsyre, So. Whitley; Mrs. E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; and Mrs. Chas. Gery, Darlington.

Ft. Wayne Registration

Terminal Markets Sent

CLEVELAND: O. P. Larimore.

BALTIMORE: H. E. Elgert and H. A. Lederer, Jr.

CINCINNATI: J. E. Hendrickson and E. A. Schuering.

WISCONSIN sent Sol Landman, Madison, and Emil Blackey, Milwaukee.

A. E. LEIF and wife, Logansport, represented the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

CHICAGO: E. L. Floyd; R. I. Mansfield of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., and Wm. Tucker of Lamson Bros. & Co., and George G. Good, James E. Bennett & Co.

TOLEDO: W. A. Boardman, Sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade; Joe Doering; Chas. R. Keilholtz; John W. Luscombe; L. J. Schuster; Fred Mayer and Geo. D. Woodman.

SUPPLY TRADE representatives present were: W. D. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Coombs, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Earl Johns, Darling & Company, Chicago; C. A. Hauck, Toledo, Ohio, and H. Louis Silver, Prater Pulverizer Co., Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS: D. L. Cox; W. B. Foresman; George G. Good; Chief Inspector Sam Holder; E. G. McCollum; Carl D. Menzie; F. D. Roberts; Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; Ed. K. Shepperd; W. D. Springer; E. S. True, Ass't Sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, and E. F. Winslow.

OHIO dealers registered were: J. W. Moser, Antwerp; R. W. & H. F. Dachsteiner, Bryan; H. C. Baker, Chattanooga; Al Garman, Delphos; Glen L. Miller, Defiance; D. W. Long, Dixon; Fred & Ross Tomlinson, Edgerton; C. L. Voltz, Glenmore; H. L. Goemann, Mansfield; G. E. Pollock, Middle Point; L. S. Brandon, and G. O. Wilmore, Van Wert.

FAIR SEX registered were Mesdames: L. B. Beach, Albany; Frank Bowman, St. Joe; D. L. Brookie, Monon; Avon Burk, Decatur; A. L. Garman, Delphos; C. F. Gery, Darlington; H. L. Gray, Crawfords-

ville; C. A. Haviland, Geneva; F. Mayer, Toledo; G. L. Miller, Defiance; W. M. Moore, Covington; C. S. Reed, Elwood; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; D. P. Simson, Romney; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; H. W. Timbrook, Auburn; M. Worl, Kennard and E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewanna.

Harold W. Gray of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., and Fred W. Camper, Louisville, Ky., were the seed representatives present.

Indiana dealers present included E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; R. Alexander, Lafayette; S. J. Alexander, Crawfordsville; C. S. Anderson, Stockville; J. E. Augspurger, Woodburn; F. J. Baird, Kewanna; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; L. B. Beach, Albany; O. L. Blish, Seymour; H. A. Boesch, Woodburn; F. Eollenbacker, Berne; F. Bowman, St. Joe; L. L. Braybrock, Marion; D. L. Brookie, Monon; J. P. Brown, Monroe; A. Burk, Decatur; E. J. Butler, Marion; W. M. Byrd, Bluffton.

R. D. Clapp, Raber; E. P. Coadbury, Matthews; J. Deck, Roann; F. E. Dowling, Franktown; G. Duffey, La Fontaine; E. Dunn, Syracuse; O. A. Dutchess, Gary; A. Egly, Geneva; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; J. Finch, Portland; J. Floyd, Monroe; H. R. Gingrich, Servia; A. L. Garman, Delphos; C. F. Gery, Darlington; C. G. Goble, Edgerton; J. F. Good, Warren; V. C. Graber, Berne; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; J. Grimes, Portland.

D. L. Habegger, Berne; C. Hankins, Markleville; W. G. Haug, Winchester; C. A. Haviland, Geneva; C. Hedmoth, Romney; D. Higginbotham, Owensville; L. J. Houk, Williams; K. W. Hull, Servia; C. R. Jackson, Seymour; C. G. Jones, Winchester; C. J. Jones, Eaton; M. W. Jones, Valparaiso; G. F. Keever, Moreland; J. Kiefer, Elwood; A. H. Klenke, Zanesville; W. Kraning, Mexico.

L. E. Lake, Colfax; L. Lesh, Uniondale; R. W. Lockwood, Keystone; L. Long, Mongo; J. Manaugh, Mishawaka; W. Manaugh, Mishawaka; E. McVicker, Van Buren; J. B. Miller, Uniondale; W. M. Moore, Covington; R. J. Morgan, Jonesboro; C. Naber, Fairmount; M. Neuenschuander, Berne; R. Northam, Arlington.

M. R. Overman, McGrawsville; G. Paski, Huntington; W. W. Pearson, West Point; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville; O. A. Pulley, Warren; F. Pyle, Peru.

C. Ray, Kouts; C. S. Reed, Elwood; J. J. Reed, Decatur; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville; H. F. Rine, Bristol; R. M. Robertson, Brownstown; R. L. Rumsyre, South Whitley; G. J. Sauerman, Crown Point; W. M. Schrader, Hoagland; W. Sheffield, La Fontaine; F. Shelby, LaFayette; R. Shine, New Albany; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; D. P. Simson, Romney; C. Smallwood, La Fontaine; A. W. Snyder, Bluffton; R. M. Snyder, Yoder; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; A. L. Stover, Bluffton; V. Stucky, Berne; C. W. Stults, Carlos; H. L. Syler, Nappanee; I. Syler, Plymouth.

H. Thompson, Kokomo; D. L. Van Tillbury, Terre Haute; H. W. Timbrook, Auburn; N. A. Wall, Pittsboro; O. D. Way, Liberty Center; V. M. Weinkauff, La Crosse; J. Weisel, Portland; J. White, Montpelier; W. Whitecotton, New Ross; O. E. Williams, Winamac; W. S. Wisheart, Milville; J. F. Witte, Hoagland; E. A. Wolfe, Shipshewanna; F. W. Worl, Peru; M. Worl, Kennard; F. L. Yeoman, Hanna.

Success of Norwegian Grain Monopoly

Producing a surplus of herring and insufficient grain it is a simple matter for the Norwegian Government to make its grain monopoly a success.

The monopoly pays for home-grown grain on a sliding scale, always 30 cents per bushel above the price of the imported cereals, wheat, rye and barley. The burden of paying the increased price is passed on to the consumer, who is not permitted to import, but must buy from the monopoly at its price.

The Soviet government can not dump any grain in Norway, as the monopoly will purchase only what it needs to supplement the domestic crop.

The effect is to make the cost of living higher, to increase the acreage, diminish imports, and to diminish the outlet for wheat and the other grains in the international trade.

The Agricultural Marketing Act

[From address by R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Ft. Wayne.]

Economists believe the present business depression is largely due to the Farm Board activity, the unsettlement of buyers the world over, the loss of our foreign customers, leaving us holding the bag in the two foremost farm commodities certain it is that business in the country is stagnated, country banks doing nothing, country merchants the same and this has spread until pessimism is general and unemployment the largest on record.

I do not think Washington will approve of this talk, in fact, it may be news to you that despite the Supreme Court's decision, in the Minnesota gag law case affirming the right of free speech, Washington Bureaus and Commissions are trying to intimidate anyone who offers criticism of Government activities.

It has become a crime for any business man to defend or try to preserve his own business. Such acts in recent weeks have brought official government snoopers from Washington. Claims of huge funds raised to defeat Government activities and vilification of any red blooded citizen who dares to stand up for his Constitutional rights, business liberty or resists tyrannous Government Commissions, bureaus or regulators. In heaven's name, is this the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave, or has it become an annex to Soviet Russia?

It is high time American business unitedly rose in its righteous indignation and restore a republic to a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Proof follows—The Central City Republican of Central City, Neb., a little paper with a big editor who uttered clarion blasts against the Farm Board was investigated and harassed by Washington officials, post office authorities and what not, for telling the truth. His circulation mounted from several hundred to 30,000 weekly because real Americans like to hear the truth.

A certain industry finding it being choked to death by Farm Board methods, decided to fight for its life and raised a fund to oppose its being so killed. Immediately representatives of a Washington commission swooped down on them to demand what they intended to use the money for.

The agricultural marketing act is based on the theory of accumulating and holding wheat by the use of government funds until a shortage somewhere can be taken advantage of. There is no world wheat shortage now, nor, in my opinion, any immediate prospect of a shortage. The world is, as a matter of fact, producing wheat beyond its needs, much of it on cheap lands and with cheap labor, with which the American standard of living cannot compete. To attempt to compel other nations to come to our doors for its bread is foolish and futile. We, ourselves, have contributed to this situation by equipping the world with modern American farm implements.

The grain trade has not opposed the Farm Board other than by expression of its views based on actual marketing experience. On the contrary, it has urged that the Board conduct the experiment, demanded by Congress with the least possible disturbance of established machinery, to the end that a free market could be maintained for the benefit of growers while the government scheme was being set up.

Instead of doing this, the Farm Board, no doubt, in obedience to the law, began its experiment from the top down by acting in behalf of a vast farmers' co-operative or-

ganization, which does not in fact exist save as it is spoken for, decided for and acted for by the Farm Board itself. It has caused the maximum disturbance of markets with the minimum of actual accomplishment in creation of effective co-operative marketing.

The grain trade stands, meanwhile, where it always has stood in favor of a free and open market, guaranteeing to the grower the full price for his produce, less a highly competitive low cost for commercial handling, a cost much lower than any heretofore charged by co-operative units.

We claim and can prove the Government's 200 to 250 millions of wheat, held as a club over the market, has cost the farmer 20c per bushel on his new crop wheat. Until the Farm Board publicly announces that this holding will not be dumped but withheld from the market for a stated time or a fixed higher market price, Government interference will have saved 7 to 10c on the small old crop reserves and cost the farmer 20c per bushel on the enormous new crop total.

The Farm Board must announce definitely their position as to this holding or take the responsibility for new crop losses.

Farm Board Buying Prison-Made Grain Bags

The Farmers National Grain Corp. which recently purchased grain bags from the San Quentin prison at 6½c are now offering them in the Pacific Northwest for 8¼c. At the recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n the practice was condemned.

Pay Off the Farm Board

We have 180 members and 40 other customers and I do not think you could find one out of the bunch that favors the Farm Board. The trouble with the Board is that it tries to hold the price up in the spring when the farmers haven't any wheat to sell. If they would hold it at harvest and early fall, when the farmers had wheat to sell, it would be better than the way it is. But for us, we say, let wheat take its course and it will take care of itself. Pay off the Farm Board and get back to good old times. J. A. Cavin, Sawyer Equity Exchange, Sawyer, Kans.

Grain Firm Opposed Change in Rail Rates

Terminal Grain Co., of Ft. Worth, Tex., et al. served the I. C. C. with a brief in reply to the Commission in the proceedings before the Federal District Court (at Chicago) involving the order revising grain and grain products rates in the west, originally effective on June 1.

The brief states that they have the right to prosecute the suit independently because the order of the I. C. C. would subject them to actual legal injury. In addition to asking that the Commission be enjoined from enforcing the order, they say:

"This is not a controversy between shippers on the one hand and the railroads on the other. Kansas City supports the order because it will give them an advantage over their competitors. We oppose it for that reason. The great mass of shippers are not before the court. They are not urging that they will receive any benefit from the order. The State Utility Commissioners do not claim to speak for the shippers. They speak only for the State governments and not for the shippers, who actually pay the freight."

Buckeyes Swamp Cleveland For 52nd Annual Meeting

Once again the country's oldest—the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, convened for profitable business sessions, amid hospitality, good fellowship and refined entertainment. The various committees in charge, as well as the hustling secretary, were congratulated on every hand for the excellent program during the enjoyable two-day conference. A large and representative turnout was stimulated by splendid driving weather. The dealers were most attentive, responsive and optimistic. New crop prospects were reported to be most encouraging.

The opportunity of talking "shop" between sessions, of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones was most stimulating. Visiting proved a profitable source of new ideas; of correcting credit and collection evils; of reviewing ways and means of combating such encroachments as the portables, county agents and farm bureau activities.

O. P. HALL, Greenville, president, called the first, well-attended business session to order in the Gold Room of the Hotel Cleveland, at 10:30 a. m., June 17. Rev. Don D. Tullis delivered a stimulating invocation and Mr. Bohn, city councilman, welcomed the visitors to Cleveland.

FRED E. WATKINS, Cleveland, past president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and a director of both the National and State organizations, delivered a splendid address of welcome for the Cleveland Hay & Grain Exchange.

Mr. Watkins delivered a well thought out treatise on our economic situation, telling several humorous stories to illustrate his many vital points. He scored the Government's operations in commerce and interference with private business.

He also sketched some of the entertainment features planned for the wives and sweethearts present.

PRES. HALL responded.

SECY. W. W. CUMMINGS, Toledo, announced several entertainment features for the men.

PRES. HALL followed with his annual address:

PRESIDENT HALL'S ADDRESS

Since our meeting in June, 1930, the grain, mill and feed trade has passed thru a year of unusual and unsatisfactory marketing conditions, together with general economic difficulties throughout the entire world. There was no precedent in the experience of the oldest member of the trade to guide him thru this period of declining markets, with a Governmental agency actively engaged in maintaining a pegged price on wheat and its consequent effect on all agricultural commodities.

A large part of the state suffered from drought, which added to the difficulties of the trade, located in that section. Many stations became buyers instead of sellers. Activities of itinerant truckers attempting to distribute grain and feed, and merely interested in obtaining a charge equivalent to freight rates, resulted in a loss of business to shippers, buyers and railroads.

The new wealth of the nation is dependent upon three sources—agricultural, mineral and forest commodities and purchasing power depends largely upon the price of them. The increasing distress of the farmer, over a period of eight years, brought about a political issue for their relief. We are all too prone to pass judgment and form opinions from our own viewpoint, without consulting experienced authority in any special field. When one's vision is impaired or we are seriously afflicted, we want the best counsel and skill to aid in restoring vision or health, but when our economic system

needs a specialist we present the unusual picture of disregarding those who are best fitted to counsel and prescribe, and attempt to write our own cure.

The natural accumulation of wheat resulting from a price maintained above the world level has almost erased the Grain Export Trade of the United States and today a bushel of the new crop wheat in Ohio is worth about the price of a tube of tooth paste, oats a little more than a package of cigarettes and a bushel of corn slightly more than taxi fare from the former station to the Cleveland hotel. These comparisons may seem ridiculous, but regardless of cheap foodstuffs, there is actual want, altho it has ever been our proud boast that an honest man could earn his living by the sweat of his brow. It is a strange anomaly, when one considers that the gold reserve of the nation has risen to a peak never before held by any country—the staggering sum of almost five billion dollars.

It is reasonable to assume that the wheels of industry may slowly begin to turn as the purchasing power of the new wealth improves. By comparison the agricultural position has improved during the past year and a half, at least today the farmer has a living which is more than can be said of the industrial worker. When the needs of the farmer are placed on a basis commensurate with the value of his products all industrial activities will improve, for they need a customer just as surely as the farmer.

There is also to be mentioned the search for a solution of the tax problem which demands the resourcefulness of the best informed economists and financiers.

The question uppermost in the minds of all of us is What of the future of the grain, mill and feed business? When things run smoothly we imagine thus it will ever be. It is equally true that when difficulties and obstacles surround us, they seem never ending. Permit me to say that we have been a target for everyone seeking a cure for agricultural ills. Certainly we have demonstrated that we perform a useful service, because, in the face of all the onslaughts we still survive. We have confidence in our own business and are proud to be engaged in it. The high purpose which has carried us thru all of our trials and tribulations does not destine us to the scrap-heap. There is today a greater appreciation in the minds of the public for the grain man, the miller and those engaged in the feed business.

Feed License Fee: At the fall meeting in Columbus, a committee was appointed to attempt to obtain a reduction in the feed license fee. Thru the efforts of our Mr. E. C. Eikenberry the fee was justly reduced from \$20 to \$15, in other words 25 per cent. This deserves the commendation of every one of us, bearing in mind the problem of the state is to increase the revenue instead of reducing it.

This Ass'n is the oldest state grain organization in existence, it is even older than the National Ass'n. The many and varied angles of the agricultural situation, if no other reason, justifies the strongest possible organization of the grain, mill and feed interests. This can only be accomplished by the wholehearted and unselfish support of everyone engaged in the trade. The Ass'n deserves and needs their support and they in turn need and deserve the support of the Ass'n.

SECRETARY CUMMING'S REPORT

The past year has been a hard one on the grain, mill and feed dealer as you probably have heard rumored. The Ass'n has secured 24 new members during the year and some companies who joined the new co-operative selling organization, thought they had no further need of the State or National Ass'ns., have dropped their membership. I am happy to say most of our members have remained loyal to our organization notwithstanding business has been restricted and handled under severe handicaps.

The coming year appears much brighter. The grain stabilization corporation has discontinued buying grain and elevator operators will be able to function under nearer normal market conditions. A number of state farm organizations in the west have denounced in strong resolutions the

attempt of the farm board to promote compulsory operation and have declared themselves opposed to the Federal Farm Board and the Marketing Act.

Congress at its next session (according to Senator Reed) will be called upon to repeal the act, and then the fireworks will start. Just what action Congress will take will be awaited with interest not only by the grain trade but by many other lines of business.

Feed License Fee: Our Ass'n with the aid of Representative E. C. Eikenberry of Camden, O., succeeded in having the feed license fee reduced to \$15 during the past session. We endeavored to have this further reduced but the demand of the fertilizer dealers for the same cut, together with opposition of the administration to any reduction in revenues, compelled us to accept the smaller cut for the present.

No Arbitration: The Ass'n has not had an arbitration case during the past year.

Scoopers and County Agents: There have been a few complaints of scoop shoveler operations also of County Agents activities in the merchandising line. If any of our members have experienced trouble from either of these sources, same should be reported to the secretary at once.

Local Meetings: Only five have been held during the past year due to the lack of interest by members. The very slow grain movement owing to heavy feeding on the farms account of the open winter resulted in everyone curtailing expenses all they possibly could. We expect the coming year to resume these meetings trying to reach each section in the western side of the state. If there are any differences in your section, notify the secretary and a meeting will be arranged.

Something might be said about the apparent lack of interest and apathy of our membership committee. Mr. Johnson, the chairman, has secured one new member, Mr. Streicher two and Eli Short two. The other members have still to report. It is to be hoped that with improved conditions the coming year that our ass'n will take on new life and make as good an increase as in the years 1929 and 1930. Today would be a good opportunity to pick up a few members from our guests. Interview some of the men who have red badges (which indicates non-members) and try to induce them to join us.

TREASURER CUMMING'S REPORT

Receipts	
Balance on hand June, 1930	\$2,210.40
Interest (J. F. Zahm & Co.)	115.00
Annual dues, less 45c exch.	2,169.55
Ohio Directory	7.00
	\$4,501.95
Disbursements	
Convention Toledo, 1930..\$	154.80
Membership Prize	15.00
Printing, Stationary	62.25
Stenographer	490.00
Postage	90.57
Multigraph Letters	34.95
Telephone	5.60
Officers Traveling Expense	65.80
Group Meeting Expense..	365.74
Natl Grain & Feed Ass'n.	175.00
U. S. Chamber of Commerce	15.00
Secretary's Salary	1,200.00
	\$2,674.71

Balance on hand.....	\$1,827.24
Notes J. F. Zahm & Co.....	\$1,500.00
Commerce Guardian Bank.....	327.24

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS were posted by a representative of Lamson Bros. & Co., with the thanks of the assembly.

A telegram of greetings was read from Express. Phil Sayles, now living in Chicago.

HENRY L. GOEMANN, Mansfield, spoke on the proposed railroad routings to be put into effect and the resolution adopted by the Indiana Ass'n at Fort Wayne early in the week was adopted.

PRES. HALL announced the following committee appointments:

NOMINATIONS: R. K. Parent, Union City, Ind.; S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester; and John Motz, Brice.

AUDITING: W. S. Cook, Columbus; Siva M. Bender, Toledo; and Frank Sheets, Cleveland.

RESOLUTIONS: Sam Rice, Metamora; J. G. Johnstone, Cleveland; A. L. Garman, Delphos; Oscar Teegardin, Duvall; and Grover Cline, Ashville.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. HALL called the second business session to order.

CHARLES QUINN, Toledo, Sec'y of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke on "Price Pegging—A Lesson in Economics," citing how the Farm Board's four plans for agricultural relief had been stranded, viz: (1) abusing the middleman; (2) controlling the surplus; (3) reducing acreage; and (4) urging diversification.

Present prices are below what they would be if the surplus had been exported as it should have been.

The agricultural interests will put up a loud clamour when the Farm Board starts to unload its wheat and cotton holdings, and Congress will continually extend the functions of the Board to please voters.

The growth of bureaucracy in Washington is alarming. Conceit and self-promotion is responsible for the steady increase in every politician's padded pay-rollers and patronage grabbing.

He repeated the resolution passed at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently and urged the members to re-endorse it.

Anyone's guess as to the duration of the Agricultural Marketing Act is as good as the next person's. An investigation is to be requested. The quickest way to defeat the Act is to educate the general public as to the harm being done by the workings of the Act which is only a political move on the part of our legislators to extend bureaucracy.

Keeping up our fight is one way of bringing about the repeal of the Act.

HAROLD ANDERSON, Toledo, President Board of Trade, spoke on "Adjustments Necessary to Meet Changing Conditions," stressing the importance of "tending to one's own knitting" and "putting one's own house in order," all of which take time. Legislation will never control the supply of or demand for any commodity. There is no reason why we can't make a profit on our present volume of business and put our ships in order. We never dreamed in 1921 that we would have the volume of business we did in 1929. We were going along nicely in 1921 and we might as well plan on returning to a smaller volume of business and be happy about it—as well as to make money on it.

Good buying, economic production, and wise selling are the three vital factors which will put our businesses on a profitable basis. Specializing or combining are channels of survival.

In outlining profitable business policies he warned never to spring your bid, to establish confidence and to build a stable business. Stop worrying and get to work.

He outlined prospective premiums and discounts on new crop wheat.

D. L. GASKILL, Greeneville, O., National Electric Light Ass'n, spoke on "The Value of Trade Ass'n," pointing out that "In the multitude of councillors there is safety."

Teach your customers what your problems are. Tell him the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

When business is slack, get out and visit your farmer friends. Listen to their problems and tell them of yours. Farmers are suspicious of those whose problems are unknown to them. Educate your community for the public is fair.

The next few years will witness many changes. Prosperity is probably not "just around the corner." Cheer up. We'll get over it. "Confidence in your country, your business and your neighbor, is the keynote to getting back to normalcy. Study your own business and work doubly hard.

"Your trade organization is one of the valuable adjuncts of your business. Join and boost them. Being honorable begets trust, so necessary to succeed to the nth degree. We get out of this life exactly what we put into it. If you're not satisfied, take heed and get busy."

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, spoke on the "Agricultural Marketing Act," quoted elsewhere in this number.

RECOVERY OF DRAFT PROCEEDS from Defunct Banks, a paper written from the legal standpoint by Charles S. Clark, Chicago, was next read.

MARK PICKELL, Chicago, spoke on "Get the Government Out of Private Business," published elsewhere in this number.

Wednesday Evening Banquet Unusual

Over 250 participated in the exceptional banquet and enjoyed the unusual entertainment features, the scene of which was in the Chamber of Commerce headquarters high up in the magnificent new Terminal Building.

A string orchestra furnished inspiring music for the vocalists and popular tunes of yore for entertainment.

A mixed quartet dressed in the costumes of our great grandfather's day, sang popular melodies of the past century, to the great delight of all.

Thursday Morning Session

PRES. HALL called the third business session to order Thursday morning with many new faces among the 150 present at the opening.

H. F. PRUE, federal supervisor at Toledo, gave an illuminating talk on Supervised Inspection of Grain, following which questions were asked and answered. His address appears elsewhere in this number.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BULKLEY next spoke, extending greetings for Cleveland. He scored the failure of the Farm Board, their price-pegging program, etc. Artificial interference with private business invariably results in trouble, he said. Hoover personally did not believe in the Farm Board or price pegging, particularly in face of campaign promises to keep the government within its proper sphere.

Ambiguous political platforms to befuddle the public and to draw votes do not encourage party responsibility to their campaign pledges, he pointed out in condemning the practice.

Business men will find a way out of our present business conditions with study and hard work, not by legislation and increasing political patronage.

L. W. DEWEY, Blanchester, spoke on the government's efforts in establishing co-ops in competition to private enterprises, condemning the practice where volume of business was slim.

K. S. CRITTENDON, Cincinnati, Counselor for the Early & Danial Co., next spoke on How to Follow a Market Trend and to Hedge Properly, published elsewhere.

F. R. BOWES, Toledo, vice president of the organization, spoke on Varying Trends in the Feed Industry, which excellent address is published in the Feedstuffs department, this number.

A. B. CONKEY, Cleveland, explained the feed merchandising plan of the American Feed Manufacturer's Ass'n, just adopted in final form at its recent French Lick convention.

Past practices of feed merchandising has been making speculators out of feed dealers, he said. This plan, which was put up in printed form and distributed, puts them on a sane and sound business basis, and will enable everyone to make more money.

Long-time bookings, guaranteeing against price decline, carrying charges, etc., take all the profit out of the business. They have imposed risk and penalty upon jobber and dealer, manufacturer and consumer. These evils have created false market levels. They have bred ill-will between feeder, dealer and manufacturer. Everybody's pocketbook has been effected. Looking backward, it seems strange indeed that such unsound practices were able to survive.

"Replacement buying," or short-term orders, were recommended, pointing out that only in this way can the consumer feed with ultimate profit. The dealer will be asked to buy only what he can sell with a profit, so profit will be improved for all and prices should be lower. The plan follows:

1. No sales are to be made for shipment beyond 60 days from date of sale.

2. No extension is to be made in date of shipment except for a period not exceeding 60 days and then only providing a carrying charge of 50c per ton per month is made and paid.

3. No sale is to be made with price guaranteed against market decline.

4. No sale is to be repriced or rewritten.

5. No sale is to be cancelled unless buyer pays market loss if any.

6. In the event of cancellation, every reasonable effort will be put forth by the seller to collect any loss.

He urged the adoption of this code by the organization, which was done.

ROBERT A. OSWALD, Cleveland insurance man, next read a paper on "Draft Bond Indemnity," which proved of considerable interest. His talk is published elsewhere in this number.

CLAUDE B. RADER, Sec'y St. Louis Merchants Exchange, gave a comprehensive outline of their "Millfeed Futures Market," explaining its functions and operations. His address was published on page 718 of the Journals for June 10th.

PRES. HALL read the report of the Auditing Com'te, complimenting Treasurer Cummings and approving his report.

SAM L. RICE, Metamora, read the following resolutions, all of which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS, long term feed bookings and the practice of guaranteeing prices against decline in the past has been tried and found wanting by the feed industry as a whole, affecting adversely the interests alike of feed manufacturers, feed distributors and feed consumers, and

WHEREAS, the past year has witnessed the approval and adoption by representative branches of the entire industry of principles eliminating these evils, and the successful operation and beneficial effects of these principles to all concerned, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, in convention assembled at Cleveland, June 18, 1931, places itself on record as approving these principles in opposition to long term feed bookings and price guarantees against decline, and pledges its co-operation with the National Feed Merchandising Council who sponsored the working plan under these principles, and with other regional or national associations adopting similar principles.

EQUALIZE RAILROAD TAXES

WHEREAS, realizing the present rate of taxes assessed against the Railroads by Counties, States and Government also present wages being paid their employees and being menaced by unfair competition of trucks using Public Highways being built

and maintained by taxes collected from taxpayers of which the Railroads are a part, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the taxes between the Railroads and trucking interests be equalized, permitting Railroads to meet competition, thus avoiding an increase in railroad rates at this time.

REDUCED TAXES AND FEES

WHEREAS, Governor White suggested a reduction of about ten million dollars from the proposed State Budget for this biennium. Also, the Finance Committee of the House, Hon. L. P. Mooney, Chairman, has asked for a further reduction of twelve million dollars, the amount of estimated income under the new tax laws, be it

RESOLVED, that this convention heartily approves such action and believes that all departments of the State should reduce expenditures as taxpayers have been forced to reduce theirs.

RESOLVED, that we express our appreciation to the Legislature for the reduction in the license fee on commercial feed stuffs.

SUPPORT TRADE PUBLICATION

WHEREAS the Grain Dealers Journal established in 1898, The Price Current Grain Reporter established in 1844, The American Elevator & Grain Trade established in 1882 and the Grain World established in 1928 have been merged in a new semi-monthly publication known as Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated and

WHEREAS all of these publications and their consolidated successor have always made an earnest fight for the best interests of the grain trade and rendered real assistance to our association in bringing about the more general adoption of better methods and improved conditions in the trade, be it

RESOLVED, that the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled this 18th day of June, 1931, urge its members and the trade generally to support this publication with subscriptions and recommend it to the favorable consideration of prospective advertisers in the hope that we may have a stronger and even better publication working for the best interests of our business.

BE IT RESOLVED, that we express our appreciation of all the courtesies and facilities extended to the 52nd Annual Convention of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, by the Cleveland Grain and Hay Exchange and all others making the convention a decided success and a very pleasant and profitable visit for all members of the Ass'n.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The recommendations of the Nominations Com'te was unanimously elected.

President, O. P. Hall, Greenville; first vice pres., L. B. Miller, Springfield; second vice pres., F. R. Bowes, Toledo; sec'y-treasurer, W. W. Cummings, Toledo.

Directors: Fred E. Watkins, Cleveland, chairman; Oscar E. Teegardin, Duvall; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; E. M. Stultz, Massillon; E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; C. A. Heigle, Leipsic; and Sam L. Rice, Metamora.

THEREWITH, another successful and profitable convention adjourned, *sine die*.

Cleveland Convention Notes

JOE ABEL represented the New York Produce Exchange. With him were Adolph Mayer, who stopped off en route to Kansas City, flying most of the way, and Tom Cain of the Erie, who seemed very optimistic over the prospects for a large tonnage through the port of New York City.

FRANK S. SHEETS was the able chairman of the General Convention Com'te, which warranted such gratitude from everyone. Fred E. Watkins was Conference Chairman. The Entertainment Com'te was composed of Walter C. Seaman, chairman; C. B. Helm, E. W. Kline, and H. E. Motts. On the Hotel Com'te was Carl Johnstone, chairman, E. E. Brott, O. W. Trapp and E. F. Weisenbach. The Finance Com'te included George Schmitt, chairman, C. G. Clark, and Frank S. Sheets. The Ladies Com'te was made up of A. E. Williams, chairman, W. F. Morris, E. G. Knerr, and

A. B. Conkey, all of the Cleveland Hay & Grain Exchange.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS were conspicuously posted by Mr. Chamberlain, local manager of Lamson Bros. & Co.

TOM BURRELL, of Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., represented the elevator construction interests.

FIREMAN AL GARMAN of Delphos, whom "Our Nell" brought along for protection, was discovered wearing brilliant firemen's red suspenders, and it is said he was forced to parade through the lobby wearing them outside his coat. Nell and Al conducted a private "fashion-plate" demonstration of changing clothes hourly.

DAVE LARKIN, amiable Chief Inspector of Baltimore, Md., was assigned to quarters next to a ladies gown-shop, where models were kept continually busy showing Dave the latest. He is reported to have taken two trunkfuls of new gowns home.

SECRETARIES present included: Claude B. Rader, Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; Bert Boardman, Board of Trade, Toledo; Fred Pond, Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chris Egly, Grain Exchange, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; W. S. Cook, Columbus; as well as that of the Cleveland Hay & Grain Exchange.

H. E. MOTTS, Cleveland, represented the Gulf Crushing Co., Mr. McAdam represented the National Oil Products Co., purveyors of "Nopco."

THE LADIES, of whom there were a number, were royally entertained with sight-seeing trips, shopping tours, bridge parties, dress rehearsals, etc. All seemed to have a glorious time. With the men, they visited the "House in the Sky," at the top of the Terminal Building, as well as the Observation Tower away up nearly 50 stories above the terminal station, where they obtained a bird's-eye view of the city and the lake.

LITTLE "JOEY" STREICHER and his wife were kept particularly busy keeping Bill Pickard and his frau from chartering a boat for foreign shores, where it is said one can slumber in peace without being disturbed at 5:00 a. m. by Louie Schuster or "Woody" Woodman.

HARRY ELGERT of Baltimore reports crop conditions from the Mississippi River eastward to be encouraging. He looks for a good movement of new crop wheat through that port.

MAX COHN drove over from Buffalo. Sec'y Fred Pond reports he was "silent balast" on the return journey.

REGISTRATION was conducted by the accommodating Mill Mutuals crowd from Columbus. Nearly everyone registered as the badge was a "pass" to almost everything.

BILL CUMMINGS and his thotful wife kept everything humming along in tip-top order from early morning until the last street-car was parked. Bill made a fine record for the organization this year and was congratulated on every hand. Mrs. Cummings, the accomplished violinist, promises to bring her "band" to the convention next year.

Cleveland Registration

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., Guy E. Hillier.

COLUMBUS, W. S. Cook and C. W. Eberhart.

BUFFALO, M. F. Cohn and Fred E. Pond, Sec'y, Corn Exchange.

CHICAGO, R. I. Mansfield of Bartlett Frazier Co. and G. F. Barrett.

PITTSBURGH, O. A. Rector of Jesse C. Stewart Co. and Roy Harper.

ST. LOUIS was represented by C. D. Rader, Sec'y, Merchants Exchange.

RAILROADS sent one lone representative, T. W. Kane, New York City.

CINCINNATI sent K. S. Crittendon, early & Daniel Co.; J. E. Hendrickson.

INDIANA was well represented by R. K. Parent, Union City; and Chris G. Egly, Fort Wayne.

INSURANCE men present: J. E. Anderson, R. S. Castle, LeRoy Neal, and H. G. Pyle, all of Mill Mutuals.

BALTIMORE'S foursome was made up of E. H. Beer, E. H. Beer & Co.; H. E. Elgert; H. A. Lederer, Jr., and David H. Larkin, Chief Grain Inspector.

TOLEDO'S large delegation consisted of Harold Anderson; S. M. Bender of E. L. Southworth & Co., Inc.; W. W. Cummings; G. R. Forrester; H. F. Prue, U. S. Dept. Agriculture; L. S. Reel; L. J. Schuster; J. A. Streicher; E. A. Wiley; Geo. D. Woodman; and Chas. Quinn, Sec'y, G. & F. D. N. A.

SUPPLY TRADE: G. S. Hanson, Chagrin Falls, O.; N. J. Leake, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. G. Dice of Sprout Waldron & Co., Olmstead, O.; D. L. Gaskill, Greenville, O.; C. A. Fogleman, Tiffin, O.; H. E. Matson, Richardson Scale Co., Toledo, O.; and Jas. J. Pollard, Sprout Waldron & Co., Toledo, O.

SEED AND FEED MEN present: F. C. Bowes, E. H. Golden, and J. A. Chisholm, Toledo, O.; W. H. Crebbs and J. L. MacLeod, Park & Pollard Co., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. S. Hedrick and K. L. Juve, Battle Creek, Mich.; R. E. Knight, Columbus, O.; A. A. Kemper, Green Springs, O.; A. B. McDonald, Washington, C. H., O.; N. R. Shaw, Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Inc., Crawfordsville, Ind.; and G. W. Standish, Oberlin, O.

THE FOLLOWING LADIES were registered: Misses Chapman, Andover; Lucy Hennon, Lima; H. E. McCue, Andover, and Vera Reider, Cleveland; Mesdames Cummings, Toledo; Chapman, Andover; F. W. Chapman, Seville; A. W. Clark, Cleveland; A. R. Eier, Nevada; A. H. Fuller, Spencer; H. F. Funk, Lodi; Nell Garman, Delphos; Herbert Hennon, Lima; Johnstone, Cleveland; Pickard, Bowling Green; H. G. Pyle, Columbus; Streicher, Toledo; Snyder, Medina; G. W. Standish, Oberlin; F. E. Watkins, Cleveland; E. F. Weisenbach, Lakewood, and G. D. Woodman, Toledo.

Shippers registered included: G. C. Cline, Ashville; J. A. Tugend, Ashland; A. W. Noah, Berea; W. C. and L. W. Dewey, Blanchester; W. C. Pickard, Bowling Green; R. S. Sheldon, Bowling Green; J. H. Motz, Brice; R. W. and H. F. Dachsteiner, Bryan; F. J. Campbell, Bucyrus; Geo. L. Schultz, Bucyrus; H. L. Hockman, B. E. Schirm and S. B. Swope, Canal Winchester; B. R. Hoopes, Chagrin Falls; S. A. Weimer, Carey; H. A. Beideman, Harry W. Heffner, A. J. Lutz and S. L. Warner, Circleville; C. R. Phelps, Conneaut; C. L. Maddy, Copley; T. S. Troxell, and Robert Troxell, Delaware; E. L. Teegardin and E. O. Teegardin, Duvall.

A. L. Garman, Delphos; Fred A. Hasselkis, Elmore; E. H. Beard, Enon; E. R. Fought, Gibsonburg; O. P. Hall, Greenville; C. W. Graul, Grove City; F. S. Callihan, Helena; C. W. Elliott, Holmesville; F. E. Sharp, Kipton; C. F. Mondhank, Lancaster; Herbert Hennon, Lima; F. H. Ryer, Lindsey; W. M. Myers, Lockbourne; H. F. Funk, Lodi; C. L. Oviatt, Macedonia; Henry L. Goemann, Mansfield; F. L. Watkins, Mansfield; J. E. Kaftenberger, Marion; E. M. Stults, Massillon; J. Snyder, Medina.

S. L. Rice, Metamora; H. G. Pollock, Middle Point; D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; F. A. Jenkins, Norwalk; Edgar Thierwechter, Oak Harbor; W. H. Walker, Oberlin; W. G. Guscott, Olmstead Falls; J. B. Hill, Orient; F. L. Morrison, Painesville; Oliver G. Grosvenor, Piqua; M. C. Frank, Seville; A. H. Fuller, Spencer; L. B. Miller, Springfield; B. A. Latto, Uhrichsville; G. K. Durling, Wadsworth; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; Hugh G. Smith, Wilmington.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

CALIFORNIA

Deacon (not a p. o.), Cal.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has leased the warehouse at this point.

Madera, Cal.—The grain firm of Schuler-O'Connell, of Stockton, has leased space in the Bancroft Bldg. here and will open a branch, with K. Brown as manager.

Napa, Cal.—A large warehouse belonging to the Napa Milling & Warehouse Co. burned on June 11; loss, \$10,000. Several hundred tons of hay and straw were destroyed.

Cotati, Cal.—Fire caused by metal in grinder slightly damaged the plant of Frizzell, Eales Co. on May 26, and on May 31 a spark from a locomotive caused a fire which slightly damaged the shingle roof of this same plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—D. L. Smith, former pres. of the Smith-Scott Grain Co. which operated for many years on this market until April of this year, when it retired from business, has again entered the grain ranks, now being associated with the J. B. Hill Grain Co., of this city.

Chico, Cal.—Phil O'Connell, pres. of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, also a member of the Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co., has been named receiver for the Estate of W. S. Hall, whose sudden death occurred late in April, as reported previously in the Journals, and is handling the estate for the account of the creditors. Mr. O'Connell has also been appointed receiver for the Kirtick & Hall warehouses, located at Chico and other places, which were found, after Mr. Hall's death, to be short of grain. It is said that the audit of the warehouse accounts has been completed and that the losses to the grain trade will probably amount to about \$90,000, which is partly covered by the \$50,000 bond on the warehouses. There are a few other assets, including Mr. Hall's life insurance, on which it is hoped to realize. It is planned to continue the warehouse business for the benefit of creditors as well as the trade.

CANADA

Veregin, Sask.—The Doukhobor community flour mill and elevator at this point burned on June 6. Police believe the fire was of incendiary origin.

St. John, N. B.—Fire June 22 in the grain elevator district destroyed sheds, warehouses and elevators on the west side of the harbor. Loss, over \$10,000,000. The elevators at this port are two owned by the Canadian Pacific and one by the Canadian National Ry.

Sarnia, Ont.—The King Milling Co. recently experienced a fire in the elevator boot below the attrition mill, caused by tramp iron going thru the mill. An electro-magnetic separator was ordered at once to eliminate any further danger of fire from this cause. It is interesting to note that tramp iron got into this mill and caused the fire even though there was a feed riddle or shaker screen ahead of the mill to remove the foreign material.

Churchill, Man.—In order to complete the 2,500,000-bu. Government elevator at this point, Canada's new seaport on Hudson Bay, in time to handle the test cargoes of wheat this fall, work on the erection of three turbo generating sets which will provide power for the new elevator will begin immediately. Engineering representatives of C. A. Parsons & Co. came to Churchill this month. There will be two 1500-kwt sets and one 600-kwt set, the generators being driven by specially constructed steam turbines.

Vancouver, B. C.—Canadian International Corp., Ltd., incorporated; capital stock, \$60,000; owners and operators of a general grain and agricultural products importing, exporting and agency business.

COLORADO

Hyde, Colo.—The Hyde Grain Co. has purchased the Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator.

Haigler, Colo.—The Haigler Equity Exchange has purchased the concrete elevator formerly owned by Woods.

Denver, Colo.—We have recently discontinued all "margin" accounts, which includes our commodity department.—Otis & Co.

ILLINOIS

Chatham, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has put in a new 15-ton truck scale.

Aurora, Ill.—The L. & G. Feed Co.'s mill and store has been bot by Henry and Fred Welsch.

Manchester, Ill.—Mail addressed to V. C. Elmore's agent is returned marked "Unclaimed."

East St. Louis, Ill.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill plant of the Haynes Grain Co. on June 6.

McClusky, Ill.—Mail addressed to the McClusky Grain Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Pekin, Ill.—Improvements under way at the Pekin Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator will amount to \$13,000.

Rumpler (Ogden p. o.), Ill.—A 10-ton scale is being added to its equipment by the Farmers Elevator Co.

Pekin, Ill.—The Cummings Estate has purchased a 15-ton scale for installation in one of its grain elevators.

Piper City, Ill.—John Miller will install grinding and mixing machinery in a building which he recently bot and is having remodeled.

Springfield, Ill.—Drafts and cashier's checks will be preferred claims in failed banks under S. B. 270 by Carlson, that passed the House June 20.

Mt. Carroll, Ill.—Gasoline pumps have been installed at the elevator of the Lanark Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, which is now running a public service station.

Sparta, Ill.—The Randolph Milling Co. is erecting an elevator, expected to be completed in time for the new crop, where the warehouse formerly stood.

Washburn, Ill.—Davis Bros. & Potter have just completed extensive improvements at their elevator (see May 13 Journals), including installation of full automatic electric control and an addition to the capacity of the elevator.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was scheduled to be held in this city, at the Chatsworth Hotel, Tuesday, June 23, dinner to be served at 6:30 p. m. Problems in connection with the handling of the new crop were to be discussed.

Macomb, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is installing a 15-ton Scale.

Camargo, Ill.—H. L. Kaga has made arrangements with the B. & O. Railway Co. for space for a dump and elevating machinery near the stockyards, where he will buy and load from the truck, and will not build his elevator until after harvest.

Springfield, Ill.—Among the bills passed by the General Assembly, which closed a few days ago, House Bill 467 makes extensive amendments to the Agricultural Co-op. Ass'n Act, and House Bill 947 defines grain to include corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, soy beans and buckwheat under Public Warehouse Act.

Herscher, Ill.—Lee Wadleigh, a farmer, in June, 1925, bought 30,000 bus. of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade thru John Karcher, who received \$1,500 as margin. When the market dropped Wadleigh refused to put up additional margin. Now Wadleigh has brought suit against Karcher, claiming the \$1,500 was a loan, and the trial began June 3 at Watseka.

Momence, Ill.—Our elevator was burned the morning of June 4; struck by lightning; building totally destroyed; about 11,000 bus. of grain, mostly oats, destroyed. We do not expect to build at present.—Hess Lbr. Co., Chas. Hess. [Another report states that the loss on the elevator was about \$5,000, with insurance of \$3,000, and that blanket insurance was carried on all grain stored.]

Taylorville, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of the Taylorville territory was held at the Baptist Church, this city, Tuesday, June 16, dinner being served in the basement of the church at 7 o'clock p. m. It had been some time since a meeting had been held in the Taylorville-Pana territory, which fact, together with the nearness of the new harvest, provided a number of interesting discussions.

Prophetstown, Ill.—Properties of Mathis Bros. & Co., grain and lumber dealers operating at this point, at Yorktown and at Lyndon, have been sold by the trustee for the creditors to a newly formed company for \$32,650, which was the highest bid at the auction. The new owners have formed a corporation, to be known as the Rock River Lbr. & Grain Co. and have taken possession of the property, which consists of a grain elevator, a lumber yard and a coal yard at each of the places mentioned. George Aylsworth, one of the directors of the new company, will be general manager of the three plants, Roscoe Mathis will manage the Yorktown plant, Claude Kniskern the Lyndon plant and Roy H. Mathis will be at the Prophetstown plant as buyer and assistant. R. C., R. H. and H. C. Mathis and George Aylsworth are among the stockholders of the company.

Springfield, Ill.—The House bill licensing retail chain stores was advanced by the Senate to third reading June 18 after amending it to apply only to grocery, meat, drug and tobacco stores. The vote was 22 to 20. As passed earlier by the House the tax would have applied to wearing apparel, furniture, hardware and manufactured products. The tax of \$200 annually for each store beyond three is excessive, and as originally introduced would have applied to elevators selling feed and side lines. Having divided the opposition by temporarily excluding certain lines of business to get the present bill enacted the politicians will be able to pass a new bill next year adding to the number of lines taxed, simply because all business is not presenting a united front against burdensome taxation. The bill did not get to final vote.

Lehigh Stone Co.

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Meriden, Ill.—The Meriden Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., C. A. Pardridge manager, and J. H. Dole & Co., operated by Chas. E. Gallagher, had equipment installed at their elevators, by June 15, to use electric power, as the Illinois Northern Utilities Co. has constructed a high tension power line to Meriden.

Arcola, Ill.—A grain grading school was held by the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois in the Illinois Central yards here, on June 2. The university exhibit car was used as the school room, and between 15 and 20 grain and elevator men were instructed in the grading of grain.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$9,000, an increase of \$2,000 over previous sale.

Arthur J. Howe, for many years a member of the Board of Trade, and employed by Hulburt, Warren & Chandler, died June 19.

The following new members of the Board of Trade were elected in June: Harry H. Hodgson, pres. Hodgson, Cauthorn Grain Co., Kansas City; Harry C. Gamage, vice-pres. Moore-Seaver Grain Co., Kansas City; Louis R. Carpenter, of James E. Bennett & Co.; Fernand C. A. Adda, Alexandria, Egypt, a director of the Eastern Export Co.

Louis R. ("Wheat King") Carpenter, long associated with the cash grain dept. of James E. Bennett & Co., has been elected a member of the Board of Trade. He will assist Kenneth B. Pierce, mgr., and Charles D. Olsen. Louie has represented the firm at many of the conventions held in the territory from which the firm draws shipments.

Harry Lewis Winters, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for the last 30 years, died at Pasadena, Cal., on June 21, at the age of 56 years. He was vice-pres. of Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, of this city, and was formerly connected with Logan & Bryan. Funeral services were held at Glendale, Cal., June 23. Mr. Winters is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Babcock, Rushton & Co. will open up in new quarters on June 29, in the Standard Trust Bldg., where 12,000 square feet have been leased, the former quarters of Pynchon & Co.

On June 13 two petitions were circulated on the Board of Trade, asking the directors to permit trading in March and May wheat at the same time. The directors planned to permit trading in March starting Monday, but the order was canceled.

INDIANA

Decatur, Ind.—Burk Elvtr. is installing a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Rockport, Ind.—W. W. Spain has installed a feed grinder in his remodeled feed store.

Etna, Ind.—Etna Lbr. & Grain Co. is adding a new Sidney Corn Sheller to its equipment.

Russellville, Ind.—New 12-ton scales have been installed at J. C. Wilson & Co.'s elevator.

Liberty, Ind.—The Muff Grain, Coal & Oil Co. has announced the re-opening of its hammer mill.

Salem, Ind.—The Campbellsburg Milling Co. has replaced its old open electric light wiring with a rigid iron conduit installation.

Clayton, Ind.—The elevator feed mill owned and operated by F. W. Blanton has been rewired in rigid iron conduit on his light circuit.

Hamlet, Ind.—We have sold our elevator at Hamlet to the Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. there.—Weinkauff Grain Co., Vernon M. Weinkauff (LaCrosse, Ind.).

Richmond, Ind.—The death of Charles G. Carpenter, at the age of 94 years, who was the head of the Richmond Roller Mills & Elvtr. Co. for over 50 years, was announced recently.

Greencastle, Ind.—Walter S. Campbell and Gilbert Ogles have bot the Allied Mills plant here. This is the old Harris Milling mill which for the past two years has been operated only as a feed mill.

Schneider, Ind.—Beach-Wickham Co. has taken over the 250,000-bu. Chicago & Southern Indiana R. R. Co. elevator owned by the New York Central R. R. The house will be used for storage purposes.

Boggstown, Ind.—L. C. Burnside, who has been in ill health for several months, has leased his Boggstown Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator for two years to Fred Garver, former principal of the Boggstown school.

Liberty, Ind.—Thomas McCoy is finishing the construction of a modern elevator feed mill. Only the latest type of anti-friction bearing equipment is being installed, among which is a Sidney Mixer, attrition mill and scales.

St. Louis Crossing, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has leased its elevator to the Central States Grain Corp., which opened it on June 11. The elevator was formerly operated by Harry Nading and his son-in-law, Floyd McQueen, whose lease expired recently.

Cannelton, Ind.—The Cannelton Flour Mills, which have been closed for two years, have been purchased by H. A. Dutschke & Sons and were re-opened on June 15 as the Dutschke Milling Co. Flour, meal and feeds, which will be put on the market a little later, will be manufactured.

Otterbein, Ind.—A suit for \$10,000 has been filed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. against the Amsterdam Insurance Co. of Baltimore because a former manager of the elevator company, E. B. Nordwahl, is alleged to have embezzled, and the suing company was protected against such loss by insurance with the defendant.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An impostor and a fugitive from justice using the name A. E. Bennett and claiming to represent the Federal Indemnity Bureau of this city, is pretending to sell burglar and safe insurance as well as to collect bad accounts. He is short, slightly gray, fairly well dressed, about 47 years old, 175 lbs., 5 ft. 6 inches, a fluent talker. Detain him until you can call the Buro: \$50 reward is offered for his arrest.

Hope, Ind.—We have replaced our six-ton wagon scale with 20-ton truck scales with type registering beam.—Stafford Grain Co., C. L. Stafford, Sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The results of the annual election of the Board of Trade, held June 8, were as follows: Pres., W. Hathaway Simmons; vice-pres., John P. Frenzel, Jr.; treas., Thomas Oddy (for 27th consecutive term); members of the governing com'te, for four years: Frank D. Stahlaker, Joseph C. Gardner, William L. O'Connor, E. M. Elliott, Linton A. Cox, Carl F. Walk, E. E. Allison, H. G. Berry and George L. Denny.

Geneva, Ind.—Samuel Egly, pres. of the Geneva Milling & Grain Co., died at his home, on June 1, of heart failure, after an illness of three weeks. He was 74 years old. During the past few years failing health had compelled him to turn the greater part of the business over to his son, Adam. He is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters. One of his brothers is C. G. ("Chris") Egly, the well known and popular grain dealer of Ft. Wayne, who is also a director of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Ross, Ia.—A. J. Leake Elvtr. is being torn down and dismantled.

Stacyville, Ia.—The Stacyville Mill recently installed a Feed King Oat Huller.

Woodward, Ia.—Schaal & Co., elevator operators, recently bot a Jay Bee Portable Mill.

Walcott, Ia.—On June 6 the Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained a loss which is reported as being of electrical origin.

Knoke, Ia.—W. J. Knoke, who operates an elevator at this point, has added a Jay Bee Portable Mill to his equipment.

Mt. Auburn, Ia.—Paul C. Schmidt, manager of the Mt. Auburn grain elevator, was married on June 6 to Miss Hazel Neilson, of Dike.

Bondurant, Ia.—The Farmers Shipping Ass'n has covered the outside scale platform with new lumber. Pat Dillavou is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Anita, Ia.—R. W. Smith has been appointed local manager of the Kunz Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Howard Milhollin, who resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Orchard, Ia.—Glen Worseldine, a local man, was appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, relieving F. Z. Hale, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

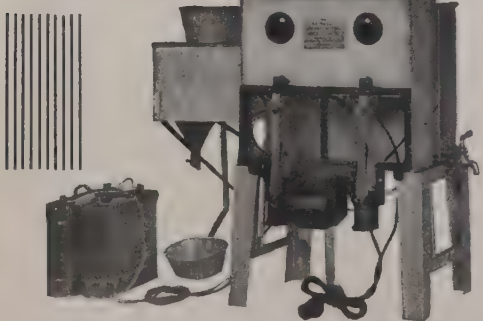
Northwood, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has extended its corporate period 20 years, and changed its name from the Farmers Co-op. Co. to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Albert City, Ia.—S. J. Hage has been appointed new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. Larson. He takes active charge July 1.—Art Torkelson.

Floyd, Ia.—F. Z. Hale, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. at Orchard, Ia., has leased F. O. Martin's elevator here and will operate it as his own business.—Art Torkelson.

Highview, Ia.—Edw. Olson, formerly second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Albert City, Ia., was appointed manager of the Highview Farmers Grain Co., relieving H. M. McEwen, who resigned. Mr. Olson took active charge June 8.—Art Torkelson.

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Farnhamville, Ia.—Thieves on June 7 entered the Lee Davis Elvtr., Farmers Elvtr. Co. and Farmers Lbr. Co. offices, breaking the locks on the safes. The loot in the three places amounted to \$20.—Art Torkelson.

Adel, Ia.—The Evans Grain Co. is doing a little repairing to its plant. New track and hangers on the sliding elevator doors were needed and new washers in the air lift. Chas. Kuhl is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lake Park, Ia.—The Jno. E. Greig Elvtr. is being rebuilt by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The equipment used will be a 15-ton, 24-foot dump scale fitted with a Strong-Scott Dump, and a Strong-Scott Head Drive will be installed. A new office building will also be built.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The receiver for the Brown-Fallgatter Co., Inc., has asked permission to dispose of the property to the Ajay Milling Co., for \$20,000. The properties comprise the Cedar Falls holdings of what was formerly the Waterloo, Cedar Falls Union Mill Co.

Stout, Ia.—An incendiary attempted to burn down the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator Sunday night, May 31, by saturating a sack with kerosene and lighting it, then escaping in a car. Fortunately it was discovered immediately and put out before any serious damage was done.

Abbott, Ia.—The elevator owned by Dick Peters, of Wellsburg, who also operates elevators at Wellsburg and at Cleves, burned late in the afternoon of June 3, the fire originating in the engine room. The building, which was valued at about \$3,000, contained 2,000 bus. of oats.

Melvin, Ia.—Fire-fighting equipment from Melvin, Sanborn and Sibley was used in an effort to save the Melvin Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator which burned on June 15. The cause of the blaze was said to be a hot box. Office records and equipment were saved. The loss is partly covered by insurance.—Art Torkelson.

Alton, Ia.—Possession of Klein Bros. elevator here was turned over to Henry Klein, during the second week of June, by the assignee, and Mr. Klein again becomes the operator of the elevator. This elevator was always profitable, but losses in the Hoppers and Inwood elevators, in which he was a partner, affected this one, too.

Eldridge, Ia.—A 5% investment dividend was declared by the board of directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Eldridge, at the recent annual stockholders' meeting. R. L. Conley, of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Fort Dodge, gave a report of the audit and general condition of the firm. W. H. Kuehl was again appointed manager for the 23rd year. Other officers are: Pres., Alfred F. Lage; vice-pres., Elmer J. Kuhl; sec'y, E. B. Calderwood; treas., J. P. McDowell.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., by Wilma Kuehl.

Holmes, Ia.—The new Farmers Elvtr. has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. This replaces the plant burned Apr. 12. Cost of the new structure was \$10,000.—Art Torkelson.

Ellsworth, Ia.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into, during the night of June 9, but the thief found only 16 cents in the cash drawer and did not disturb the safe.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The semi-annual summer meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Service Co. was held here June 15 with over 200 in attendance to participate in discussions of feed mixing, hulling, power and rates, credits, cash and mortgages. A banquet in the evening was provided by the Service Co. Among the managers of farmers elevator companies in attendance were: Art Allen, Boone; John Berogan, Polk City; H. B. Booknau, Malcom; J. J. Brakke, Cylinder; E. H. Brewer, Gowrie; T. W. Christy, Truesdale; W. J. Darland, Clemons; L. B. Darling, Cleghorn; D. W. Forbes, Pierson; Earl Galbraith, and Wm. Galbraith, Sac City; Art Gray, Renwick; S. J. Hage, Albert City; T. G. Hansen, Roelyn; L. A. Hill, Flugstad; Chas. Holland, Hardy; J. A. Huibregtse, Matlock; Edgar Jacobson, Otteson; A. S. Johnson, Laurens; J. C. Johnson, Kanawha; F. A. Koenig, Pocahontas; Alfred Larson, Lake Mills; W. C. Lingren, Forest City; Robt. Lodge, Rudd; Wm. Loeltz, Dedham; W. E. Lowry, Boxholm; Martin Mathewson, Dike; J. L. Miller, Havelock; W. J. Morrison, Ocheyedan; G. F. Neel, Gilmore City; R. G. Rice, Harcourt; T. S. Rogdo, Thor; A. P. Ruebel, Barnum; G. W. Ruth, Churdan; Nick A. Schuver, Bremer; J. A. Seward, Sheldon; Art Shillington, Clarion; Gayle Snedecor, George; B. G. Sniffin, Kamrar; Chas. Speaker, Primghar; M. C. Stark, Luther; J. S. Stewart, Seranton; B. O. Sweet, Dows; F. J. Thompson, Swea City; E. A. Tongate, Rembrandt; A. Traeder, Odebolt; Paul Vetter, Lake Park; W. C. Walker, Bode, and Glen Worseldine, Orchard.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—We are no longer in the grain business.—Carroll Grain Co., Inc.

Garden City, Kan.—The elevator of the Co-op. Equity Exchange is being enlarged.

Johnson, Kan.—The Vossburgh Elvtr. has re-opened under the management of W. W. Felts.

Leoti, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. has completed its new 60,000-bu. elevator at this point.

Kanorado, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., is building an elevator at this point.

Concordia, Kan.—The elevator of Bossemeyer Bros. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 10.

Ogallah, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. on June 2.

Rush Center, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Oil Co.'s oil station was robbed of 350 gallons of gasoline recently.

Calvert, Kan.—The elevator of Lon R. Prose was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on June 11.

Lorraine, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co. has taken down its elevator at this point and is erecting a new one.

Irving, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a Howell's Overhead Hoist, furnished thru W. E. Hewett.

Junction City, Kan.—The Aurora Flour Mills Co. recently sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment.

Copeland, Kan.—Security Elvtr. Co. is installing a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift in its local elevator.—P. H. Pelkey.

Marienthal, Kan.—M. C. Bouleware & Son have purchased a 20-ton truck scale from Willich Const. Co., which is being installed.

Zurich, Kan.—The East or Graham Elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 2.

Kanorado, Kan.—The Farmers Equity Exchange has about completed its new elevator, constructed by the Western Engineering Co.

Belle Plaine, Kan.—We have installed a 10-ton truck scale and repaired our plant to fit it for operation.—Henry Stoffel, White Star Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Sylvia, Kan.—The Sylvia Grain & Supply Co., which recently purchased the Williams Oil Co. tanks for bulk supply, has decided to open a retail station.

Cairo, Kan.—Burglars recently stole a small amount of money and a few other things from the Cairo Equity Co.'s elevator, making the third entry by thieves within a few months.

Haggard, Kan.—The new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is Clare Penrod, who has been assistant at the Offerle Co-op. Exchange Elvtr., Offerle, Kan., for 10 years.

Conway, Kan.—L. A. Peterson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. H. Hubinett, who has purchased an elevator at Preston, Kan.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was sold at sheriff's sale, on June 5, for \$5,850, to A. O. Stainaker. The business went into the hands of a receiver several months ago.

Bird City, Kan.—The McDougale Grain Co., of Colby, Kan., is installing an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale in its elevator at this point, purchased from R. R. Howell & Co. thru W. E. Hewett.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Anderson Grain Co. has been doing some remodeling and overhauling of the grain pits in its elevator, running a large amount of concrete work, getting in shape for the new crop.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

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Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

Ford, Kan.—The Ford Co-op. Exchange has appointed George Curtis manager of its elevator, succeeding H. L. Hipple, resigned.

Anthony, Kan.—B. H. Dinkins, of Harper, has been appointed manager of the Anthony Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator, taking charge early in June.

Caldwell, Kan.—A new set of 10-ton truck scales has been installed at the main plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills, and a Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift has been installed at its Damon elevator.—J. W. Stewart, agt.

Preston, Kan.—The former Dickhut-Miller Elvtr., recently purchased by C. H. and P. O. Hubinett, as reported in the May 27 Journals, is now being operated as the Preston Grain Co. C. H. Hubinett was for several years manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Conway, Kan.

Burdette, Kan.—Capacity of the Moore Grain Co.'s elevator has been increased by raising the cupola and the Richardson Automatic Scales. This also increases the pitch and length of the loading spout and makes car loading easier.

Hutchinson, Kan.—William R. Smith has succeeded F. J. Russell as manager of the local office of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. Mr. Russell, who has managed this office for years, has been transferred to the Kansas City office of the company.

Ford, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co., of Hutchison, is installing a steel hopper and grate, has remodeled the truck dump and replaced the old elevator belts and buckets with new faster-handling type so it can now handle 2,600 bus. per hour at this station.

Salina, Kan.—Work of pouring concrete for the 600,000-bu. elevator of the Salina Grain & Milling Co. (subsidiary of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.) was begun by the M. A. Long Co. on June 9. The house occupies the site of the old elevator of the Lee Co. that burned several years ago.

Topeka, Kan.—After being closed down for a month to allow installation of new machinery, the Thomas Page Mill Co.'s plant has resumed operations. The plant now has a daily capacity of 1,050 barrels of flour. In the elevator, additional power equipment was installed, also new cleaning machinery.

Wellington, Kan.—Rapid progress is being made on repairing the tanks and track shed and rebuilding the cupola on the 255,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. that recently suffered a dust explosion. Practically all of the machinery in the main house is being replaced with new equipment. This includes a 2,000-bu. hopper scale; 12 x 7-in. D. P. buckets, on a 13-in. rubber belt which will loft 4,000 bus. per hour; Link Belt silent chain and roller chain drive, new distributors and spouting thruout. McKenzie-Hague Co., the contractors, expect to have the house ready for operation again by July 15. John R. Wilson is construction superintendent on the job.

Ft. Scott, Kan.—On June 1 the control of the Goodlander Mills, a unit of Flour Mills of America, Inc., passed into the hands of the parent company from the National Milling Co. (unit of National Biscuit Co.), which has been operating the plant under lease for the past two years. The mill will continue operations without interruption.

Council Grove, Kan.—John Hammer, who has been manager of the Central Coal & Grain Co. for many years, has disposed of his holdings in the firm to M. R. Hammer, of Emporia, who has also bot the buildings and plant. The transfer of title will not be made until next November, and Mr. Hammer will continue in charge of the firm's business until that date.

Concordia, Kan.—Grain dealers of this section of the state met at the Barons Hotel the evening of June 5 for discussion of their problems. After a banquet at 6:30, a talk was given by E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, and discussion of market conditions and means of getting a reduction in grain handling charges was indulged in. About 50 dealers attended.

Dearing, Kan.—W. C. Long, of Coffeyville, Kan., has bot the mill formerly owned by Fritz Schockey and which has not been operated to any extent for the past seven years. The mill is now being repaired and it is expected to be put in operation early in July. As planned now, grinding activities will be confined mostly to meal and feed, tho flour may be made later, as the mill is equipped for it.

Pierceville, Kan.—The elevator under construction at this point for the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange, of Garden City, Kan., mentioned in the May 13 Journals, is to be equipped with a Strong-Scott Head Drive, standard dump, motors, latest type Richardson Automatic Scale, 10-ton truck scale, pneumatic car puller, Link-Belt Man Lift and Distributor. The building is covered with galvanized iron and is of cribbed construction. The Younglove Engineering Co. has the contract.

Wellington, Kan.—The Wellington Terminal Elvtr. Co. has opened a down-town office in the Masonic Bldg., where quotations from all over the world are received by leased telegraph wire and posted on the large blackboards. The company's 500,000-bu. elevator under construction by Chalmers & Borton is being built on the Santa Fe and not on the Rock Island, as reported by the daily press. The elevator tanks have been completed and the plant is expected to be ready for operation by July 20. An unusual design for this house was worked out by Horner & Wyatt. The head house is being made large enough to take care of contemplated additions that will give a total capacity of 2,000,000 bus. Price Feuquay will have charge of the plant and the company's grain business here.

Liberal, Kan.—A group meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Hotel Warren, this city, on May 28, attended by 35 grain men from within a radius of about 60 miles of Liberal. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, after which the meeting was in charge of E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the ass'n. Among a number of important subjects discussed were those of destination weights on cars of grain in connection with automatic elevator scales, the attempts of carriers to increase the rental of elevator property and several laws proposed at the last session of the Kansas Legislature that would prove detrimental to grain dealers and to farmers. The handling of claims with the railroad companies was discussed in detail by Jack Baker of Dodge City, who is in charge of the claim department of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. H. B. Wheaton, former pres. of the ass'n, also gave a much-enjoyed talk. The Farm Board received its share of discussion, also.

KENTUCKY

Williamstown, Ky.—Fire badly damaged the flour mill of Ruben Taylor on June 11.

Mayfield, Ky.—On June 7 windstorm slightly damaged the flour milling plant of the Mayfield Milling Co.

South Carrollton, Ky.—The windows and shed around the mill of James F. Wolcott were damaged by windstorm on June 12.

Morehead, Ky.—The Morehead Milling Co.'s plant burned at 11 o'clock p. m., May 8, the fire being of incendiary origin; loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$2,000. The mill was owned and operated by Noah Hall and J. N. Caudill.

Louisville, Ky.—James P. Marshall, associated with the Kentucky Feed Mills, of which his son, James L. Marshall, is pres., died from pneumonia, on June 9, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chas. Z. Strunk, of this city. Mr. Marshall had not been well since a year ago in March, when he was in an automobile accident.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The Dock Board has leased the Illinois Central's 2,500,000-bu. elevator for three years, at a rental of \$45,000 a year. The old lease expired Apr. 15, since which time the board has been negotiating with the railroad.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—C. R. Melcher, hay inspector and supervisor of weights of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, is confined to his home by an attack of appendicitis.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md.—Arthur Blackburn, vice-pres. of C. P. Blackburn & Co., Inc., grain receivers and shippers of this market, is again on 'Change, having completely recovered from his recent illness.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Blissfield, Mich.—On June 10 the plant of the Blissfield Co-op. Co. was damaged by fire.

Bath, Mich.—S. Cushman & Son are installing a Whetstone metal catcher ahead of their attrition mill.

Beulah, Mich.—The Benzie Co. has purchased an electro-magnetic separator to catch the tramp metal.

Wixom, Mich.—The Wixom Co-op. Ass'n. will install an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its attrition mill.

Morenci, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator is being installed in the Kellogg & Buck Mill ahead of the feed grinder.

Otsego, Mich.—Reliable electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of the feed mill in the Pike Milling Co.'s plant.

Lapeer, Mich.—The partnership of Bishop, McCormick & Bishop has been dissolved and the business is now known as the Bishop Elvtr.

Lowell, Mich.—The King Milling Co. is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its screenings grinder to catch the tramp metal.

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THEY'VE BEEN HOWLING ABOUT
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Ithaca, Mich.—The Ithaca Elvtr. Co. is installing a hammer mill with a Whetstone electro-magnetic separator, mill to be driven by electric power.

Corunna, Mich.—The Parshall Milling Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of their attrition mill to remove tramp iron from the feed.

Pewamo, Mich.—The Pewamo Elvtr. Co. has ordered an electro-magnetic separator to be attached to its Bryant Dreadnaught mill to catch the tramp iron.

Onkama, Mich.—The Onkama Farm Buro has purchased an electro-magnetic separator for installation ahead of its feed mill to remove tramp iron from the feed.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Battle Creek Farm Buro is installing a Reliable electro-magnetic separator ahead of its attrition mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Nashville, Mich.—The Nashville Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has placed its order for a Reliable electro-magnetic separator to be installed in July, to protect the feed mill against tramp iron.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. which operates the local elevator is installing two 2-h.p. fully-enclosed motors to operate the main elevator leg. Motor is to be equipped with automatic switches.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Peoples Milling & Elvtr. Co. has purchased a Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator, which is to be installed at once. Mill will be operated by a 30-h.p. motor with tex-rope drive.

Richmond, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Dreadnaught attrition mill with a direct connected 30-h.p. fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated motor. This mill is also equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—Harry D. Shaw is having his feed mill and grain elevator rewired, placing all the wiring in conduit. Automatic starters having low voltage and overload protective device are being provided for all the motors. Electro-magnetic separator is also being installed ahead of the feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire and accident hazard.

Cohoctah, Mich.—Floyd E. Lott, who recently lost his elevator by fire, is planning to rebuild at once. He has purchased the McLaughlin Elvtr. at Holly, which has been idle for several years and will dismantle this, using some of the lumber and machinery in the new plant. An electro-magnetic separator will be installed ahead of this feed mill to catch the tramp iron, and the electric motors will be enclosed in fire resistive motor enclosures built of asbestos lumber and concrete.

Portage, Mich.—G. Mein, who lost his feed mill and elevator by fire several months ago, is rebuilding his plant. The two-story building is constructed of tile with a number of bins on the second floor. A Prater Blue-Streak Hammer Mill with built-in electro-magnetic separator is being installed along with a feed mixer, corn sheller and corn crusher. The feed mill will be equipped with a 30-h.p. direct-connected Century fully-enclosed ball bearing motor. A 7½-h.p. and 5-h.p. motor of the fully-enclosed type will also be installed. All the wiring will be in conduit, with automatic starters for the motor. Every precaution is being taken to eliminate the fire hazard as far as possible.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Electric Sorting Machine Co., incorporated; capital stock, approximately \$200,000; officers: Pres., Henry Grinnell; vice-pres., Frederick Avery; sec'y, Alonzo Curtis; treas., Lewis W. Tinkham; tentative plans have been made for a two or three-story building for the manufacture of a bean picker machine of the "electric eye" type. A warehouse and elevator for handling beans will be included. The company will not sell the machines. Facilities will be provided to sort beans here, which can be done cheaper and more efficiently than by present country elevator methods. Machines will probably be installed on a leasing or royalty basis, and another corporation may be organized in connection with these activities.

Lansing, Mich.—The Cushman Milling & Elvtr. Co. recently installed one of the new style Burton Feed Mixers with a 3-h.p. direct-connected, fully-enclosed, ball-bearing motor. Additional roll and drier capacity was also installed to increase the capacity of the rabbits food manufacturing plant. This company's plant was damaged, on June 13, by fire; loss, \$50,000.

Niles, Mich.—The first grist mill built in Niles and which operated continuously for 101 years, being owned and operated in recent years by the Niles Grain Co., burned early in the morning of June 6; loss, estimated at \$25,000, including building, stored grain and feed; partly insured; 1,000 bus. of corn, oats and rye destroyed. The day following the fire, after the debris had cooled, the safe was found with the door off and a hinge broken, altho it had fallen but one story and into soft mud, which gave ground for the belief that thieves had set fire to the mill either in blasting open the safe, or perhaps purposely to cover evidence of their theft.

MINNESOTA

Waldorf, Minn.—The Waldorf Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being reorganized by the stockholders.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—A scale installation has been made for the Math Barzen Co., Inc., here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Darwin, Minn.—After being manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for a number of years, W. J. Caven has resigned and taken a similar position at Bird Island, Minn.

Bird Island, Minn.—W. J. Caven became manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator early in June. He was former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Darwin, Minn.

Clinton, Minn.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. was organized here at a meeting June 3 of the farmers of this vicinity. The elevator will be affiliated with the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul.

Humboldt, Minn.—The Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co. is having a new 10-ton scale with Strong-Scott Dump and machinery installed. The elevator is also being painted. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has been dissolved and in its place has been organized the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which is a stock company and not a co-operative. The new company is capitalized at \$50,000.

Georgetown, Minn.—An elevator on the farm owned by the Bollman Land & Investment Co. and occupied by S. S. Colwell, southeast of Georgetown, burned June 5; loss, \$12,000; partly insured. The elevator contained about 1,500 bus. of grain, also destroyed.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The elevator formerly owned by the Commercial Grain & Malting Co., which has been idle for about eight years and which is now owned by the Commercial State Bank of St. Paul, burned at 3:30 a. m., June 4; the fire was believed to have been caused by lightning; loss, between \$20,000 and \$25,000; insurance, \$12,157.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Miller Elvtr. Co. has extended its corporation period for 30 years.

The Cereal Milling Co. has changed its name to the Consumers Coal & Oil Co.

We are liquidating and will soon be out of business, primarily caused by the Federal Farm Board.—McCaull-Dinsmore Co.

John W. Daniels, chairman of the board of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., died on June 8, after an illness of four weeks, at the age of 74 years. He is survived by his widow and one son, Thomas L. Daniels, also connected with the firm founded by his father.

Fire that damaged the Martin Elvtr., owned by the Brooks Elvtr. Co., on June 8, was believed to have been started by a firebug. The first and third floors were damaged to the extent of \$2,000, the fire having been started on the floors at about the same time. In escaping, the criminal paused long enough to steal the night watchman's street clothes.

The American Brokerage Co. (formerly of Chicago), O. C. Jacobsen, manager, has changed its name to the American Commission Co. and is located in the Flour Exchange. Mr. Jacobsen writes: "We have been obliged to change our name slightly, to avoid mix-up with another American Brokerage Co. here in Minneapolis."

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., manufacturer of linseed products with plants in this city and in Milwaukee, has announced plans for the immediate construction of a 7,000,000-bu. terminal elevator at its plant here. The elevator, contract for construction of which has been let to the McKenzie-Hague Co., Inc., will be completed by Sept. 1, and will give the company a total of 16,000,000 bus. of elevator space. A maximum of 600 men will be employed when construction is in full swing.

MISSOURI

Novinger, Mo.—The Farmers Exchange has its new feed mill in operation.

Liberty, Mo.—The Liberty Marketing Co. has installed a feed grinding mill.

Wentworth, Mo.—W. E. Stinnett has installed a new feed mill driven by a 30-h.p. motor.

Monett, Mo.—The Whitlock-Lines Co., operating a feed plant here, including feed mill, warehouses and retail store, has purchased the Rea-Patterson elevator and business. W. E. Russell, who has been manager of the elevator since 1927, will be transferred by the Rea-Patterson Co. to another elevator, and J. A. Poyner, who has been associated with the Whitlock-Lines Co. for several years, will manage the elevator, the name of which has been changed to the Sweetheart Elvtr.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

An amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade reducing the commission on grain handled on consignment to 1c per bu. when wheat is selling at less than \$1 a bu., was voted on favorably, by a vote of 116 to 7, on June 16. When the selling price is above \$1 a bu., the former minimum charge of 1½c will be in effect.

New members of the Board of Trade are Francis J. Russell, formerly at Hutchinson with the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. and who has been transferred to this city, on transfer from O. P. Wheeler, and Omar Jack Stevens. Warren E. Root and Julius Mayer are applicants for membership, the former by transfer from E. E. Bryson and the latter from Simon Mayer.

Missouri-Kansas Advisory Board officials conferred with Missouri and Kansas State Grain Inspection departments heads and assistants, on June 8, regarding the efficient handling of the new wheat crop. Prompt service was promised by Ralph Brissenden of the Missouri department and by George B. Ross of the Kansas department for their forces, and the railroad men assured an ample supply of cars and outlined plans for prompt switching. Elevator men of Kansas City are prepared for quick loading and unloading of cars.

William Steele Nicholson, pres. of the W. S. Nicholson Grain Co., died at his home in this city on June 17, at the age of 82 years. He had not been active in business during the last year. Mr. Nicholson was born at Ballow House-Bangor, County Down, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1849, and came to New Orleans, La., in January, 1870, and was for several years connected with firms there engaged in the cotton export trade. He came to Kansas City in 1889 and was for several years with the Armour Packing Co. He was one of the oldest members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, having joined the board in 1896, and for the last 36 years he was pres. of W. S. Nicholson Grain Co. In 1874 he married Laura Livingston Wheelock, of New Orleans, who survives him. Besides his widow he is survived by four daughters: Marion Nicholson and Mrs. E. Pearson of the home; Alida S. Nicholson with the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Bedford, Mass.; Mrs. Donald E. Dent, of Balboa Heights, Canal Zone (Panama); two sons, Robert Nicholson, of the home, and Wheelock S. Nicholson, of Chicago, who is vice-pres. of Wilson & Co.

Memberships in the Board of Trade are selling at \$6,000, including transfer fee.

The Continental Export Co. (a subsidiary of the Continental Grain Co. of New York and Chicago), which has heretofore handled its wheat buying in this market from its St. Louis office, in which city the company operates a 4,000,000-bu. elevator, on June 1 opened a Kansas City office, in the Board of Trade Bldg., under the management of Gus Eisemann, vice-pres. The company's new 2,500,000-bu. elevator under construction by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, as reported this spring, is expected to be completed by the S. Patti Const. Co. by July.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—The McClelland Grain Co. has discontinued business, and F. M. McClelland will form a connection with Early & Daniel Co., of Cincinnati.

A petition of voluntary bankruptcy has been filed by the Luehrmann Grain & Milling Co. and W. J. Klosterman, of the Klosterman-Patton Grain Co., has been appointed receiver. Grain dealers on the Merchants Exchange are the principal creditors. Debts are listed at about \$45,000, and the company's books show \$50,000 of accounts due, only about half of which are collectible.

E. O. Hunter, a member of the Merchants Exchange for over 40 years and a veteran grain and millfeed dealer of this city, died at his home, during the second week of June. Some time ago he was a partner in the Hunter-Robinson Milling & Grain Co. and in the Hunter-Robinson-Wenz Milling Co., neither of which is now in existence, and of late years he operated as a grain broker in this city.

Thomas Edwin Price, head of T. E. Price & Co. since he was 19 years old, and for many years one of the most active grain traders on the Merchants Exchange, died June 8, at his home in this city, from cancer after an illness of two months. He was 73 years of age. He is survived by a son, T. E. Price, Jr., by his first wife, and by two married daughters by his second wife. Mr. Price organized his brokerage firm in 1877, and for 54 years he was a conspicuous and important figure on the floor of the exchange. His first job was as a reporter on a St. Louis paper, at which time he was an associate and roommate of Eugene Field, who later in his career wrote a poem on "Ed Price on His Gray Charger."

MONTANA

Nashua, Mont.—The R. R. Jacobson Elvtr. is installing a new Link-Belt Engine-type Drive fitted with a 25-h.p. motor.

Townsend, Mont.—The Lake Grain Co., of Great Falls, has bot the local elevator of the Swift Grain Co., of Lewistown. As reported in the last number of the Journals, the Lake Co. also recently bot the Swift Co.'s Moore, Mont., elevator.

NEBRASKA

Palmyra, Neb.—J. H. Carroll's elevator and grain burned recently; loss estimated at \$12,000.

Parks, Neb.—The Independent Elvtr. installed a new chain drive furnished by the York Fdry.

Roscoe, Neb.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing additional machinery. The Ryan Const. Co. has the job.

Osceola, Neb.—W. E. Pierson, elevator owner and operator, recently purchased a Jay Bee Portable Mill.

Naponee, Neb.—The new manager of the Naponee Elvtr. Co.'s house is Roy Bashford, who succeeds H. M. Hemick.

Tarnov, Neb.—The safe in the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s office was robbed of \$45 in cash, early in the morning of May 29.

Elsie, Neb.—C. H. Hegeman, formerly local manager of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.'s elevator, has moved to Wellfleet, Neb.

Albion, Neb.—The Albion Milling Co. was recently purchased by the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills of Norfolk. S. A. Savage was the former owner.

Carleton, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed a new 15-ton scale.

Broken Bow, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator burned at 11 o'clock p. m., June 1; loss, \$7,500. The elevator was empty at the time of the fire.

Lodgepole, Neb.—It is reported that a newly-formed farmers co-operative will either build a new elevator or purchase an existing one at this point.

Brayton, Neb.—Mail addressed to Anthony Reilly is returned marked "Moved, left no address." Last August Mr. Reilly was reported to have bot an elevator at this point.

Chappell, Neb.—The new elevator under construction for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion, and equipment is being installed. It will be ready to operate by July 1.

North Loup, Neb.—A. L. Willoughby, who has managed the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s store successfully for the past two years, has been made manager of the company's elevator.

Hemingford, Neb.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator recently completed for the Hemingford Grain & Coal Co. by the Cramer Const. Co. is equipped with machinery furnished by the York Fdry.

Brandon, Neb.—The organization of a new farmers co-operative has been completed and on June 1 began operation of the former Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, which it purchased.

Chadron, Neb.—On Friday, June 19, the last of a series of four meetings by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in this city. For the speakers and their subjects, see paragraph headed Sidney, Neb., this number.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—On June 18 a grain dealers meeting was held at this city under the auspices of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, the speakers being the same as those at the Sidney meeting, reported in this number, which was held the day before.

Lexington, Neb.—Fire broke out at the Alfalfa Mill on Sunday afternoon, May 31, but was quickly extinguished with little damage to the building and none to the stock. The cause given was sparks from a locomotive falling on ground alfalfa hay and dust.

North Platte, Neb.—A meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, under the auspices of the Mid-West Grain Dealers of the North Platte Valley, was held here on June 16, the speakers being the same as at the Sidney meeting, reported in this column.

El Dorado, Neb.—W. J. McNeil, of the Russell Grain Co., of Kansas City, has let contract to the VanNess Const. Co. for a new ironclad studded elevator to be built here. It will be located 6 feet from the old elevator, and the old elevator will be used for storage purposes.

Seward, Neb.—Altho the new owners bear the same names as the former owners, the Imig & Schneebeck grain elevator has changed hands, the firm name remaining the same. Edward Imig has bot the interests of his nephew, Erwin Imig, and Carl Schneebeck has bot the interests of his brother Louie. Carl Schneebeck has been employed at the elevator for some time.

Omaha, Neb.—John C. Ackerman, former head of the Mid-West Grain Co., has become pres. and manager of the Vincent Grain Co., having bot the interest of Frank Sorensen. C. N. Ogden, connected with the company for many years, has been made sec'y and treas. A general cash grain business will be done. The Mid-West Grain Co. now discontinues business.

Group meetings of grain men, sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, in addition to those that have already been held, are planned for Milligan, June 24; Red Cloud, June 25; Nebraska City, July 7, and Beatrice, July 8. All of these will be evening meetings. Their purpose is to promote friendliness and good-will, as well as to discuss problems of the trade, exchange opinions and disseminate information.

Sidney, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n held a meeting on June 17 at the Country Club, Sidney, where the golf links and the "barnyard golf" links were open all day to visitors. A banquet was held at 6:30 p. m. for both men and women, after which the business meeting followed. A special comite arranged for special entertainment. The Omaha Grain Exchange Male Quartette furnished music; Harry R. Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, talked on grain inspection; H. A. Butler, pres. of the National Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, discussed the business outlook; C. Vincent talked on hedging; Sec'y J. N. Campbell discussed the advantages of trade organization, the new warehouse law and state scale inspection. Heinie Bauman, of Sidney, was master of ceremonies. Blaine Grabill was chairman of the entertainment comite. Ralph Lowe, Ben Hine and Bert Larsen were on the reception comite. About 120 sat down at the banquet.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The appointment is announced of M. B. Gleason as acting federal grain supervisor. Mr. Gleason was formerly assistant to Fred S. Wallace, deceased federal grain supervisor.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n is to be held at the Hotel Statler, this city, July 22-24, in connection with the convention of the National Hay Ass'n.

Weedsport, N. Y.—I did not learn of any activity of county agents this spring, but last fall during the drouth there was considerable annoying activity.—D. C. Jones, sec'y New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Oswego, N. Y.—The grain elevators here were put into operation on June 15, for the first time in a number of years, on that date 100,000 bus. of grain was scheduled to be put in them. Improvements are being made in the harbor, including two breakwaters. The government's program includes deepening of the harbor, also.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS

Recent new members of the Produce Exchange include Stephen L. Nordlinger.

The Produce Exchange recently posted notice of the death of Valentine Padron, 45 years old, which occurred May 28.

William H. Wilson, a popular member of the Produce Exchange and a grain expert, died quite unexpectedly at his home in East Orange, N. J., on June 3, from heart trouble. He was 49 years of age. His widow, a son and two daughters survive him.

At the election of officers of the Produce Exchange, held June 1, Herbert L. Bodman was re-elected pres.; B. H. Wunder was made a three-year trustee of the gratuity fund and L. G. Leverich a one-year trustee; Samuel S. Lerner, H. B. Watson, Clarence F. Avery, Philip Brendel, Thomas F. Baker and Axel Hansen were elected to the board of managers for two years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Southam, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Mr. Johnson manager of its elevator.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The new 40,000-bu. elevator built for the Math Braun Co. has just been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Ziegenhagel & Flechtner, of Guyson, N. D., recently became a member of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Bentley, N. D.—Carl Saylor, formerly with the Wishek Elvtr., Wishek, N. D., is now manager of the Bentley Equity Exchange's elevator, where he has succeeded H. J. Greve, resigned.

Stover (Edmore p. o.), N. D.—Oscar Eidem has succeeded Dan Lee as manager of the Stover Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Eidem comes from Edmore, where he was with Van Osdel & Goulding.

Sheyenne, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. make repairs on its plant. A 15-ton scale will be installed with a double faced dial and a Gerber Double Distributing Spout. This is a part of the new equipment that will be installed.

Wildrose, N. D.—Fire, which started in the local elevator of the Imperial Co., of Minneapolis, destroyed that house and also the elevator of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. on June 5; loss to both, \$40,000. Nothing was saved from the Imperial Elvtr., but some furniture and about 600 sacks of flour were saved from the farmers elevator.

Max, N. D.—Henning Strom, who has been second man and bookkeeper at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Taylor, N. D., for 15 years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr., effective July 1, succeeding Harry Hansen, who becomes manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Douglas, N. D., as reported in the last number of the Journals.

Application must be made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners by those desiring to sell or transfer a warehouse, and the board requires that sufficient grain be turned over to the new owner by the seller to cover all outstanding storage, which is then to be assumed by the new owner, who must rewrite it on his storage ticket forms. Recent new legislation affecting warehousemen does not become operative until July 1. (See page 494, Apr. 22 number of the Journals, for these new legislative enactments.)

OHIO

Jackson Center, O.—Pence Elevator is installing a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Cridersville, O.—Reichelderfer & Graham are adding a Sidney Feed Mixer to their equipment.

Toledo, O.—John Wickenhisser & Co., with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg., are out of business.

Avery, O.—An up-to-date feed grinding mill has been installed by the Avery Elvtr. & Grain Co. It is electrically operated.

Ridgeway, O.—At a recent meeting of farmers here, plans were discussed for buying an elevator and operating it as a part of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Rockford, O.—The New Grain Co., recently organized, has purchased the elevators of the Rockford Grain Co. and the Rockford Equity Exchange Co. D. A. Bricker, manager of the Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator for a number of years, will be manager of the new consolidation. The Equity Elvtr. will be closed.

Defiance, O.—Members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Northwestern Ohio were joined by bankers and grange members at a dinner served at 6:30 p. m. in the Masonic Hall, on June 8, following a game of indoor ball at Kingsbury Park. Among the speakers was C. S. Latchaw, who gave a talk on "Community Building."

Mortimer (r. d. from Findlay), O.—G. W. Ebersole has bot the elevator of the Mortimer Grain & Supply Co. Mr. Ebersole has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at North Baltimore for the past seven years. He expects to carry a general line of products usual to the country elevator and will conduct the business under the name of the Mortimer Elvtr. The buildings are being repainted and truck scales installed. After harvest a hammer mill grinder and mixer will be installed.

Monroeville, O.—Robbers visited three elevators here during the night of June 2, the Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co., the Seaman-McLean Co. and the Herrman-McLean Co. elevators. At the first, they broke off both combinations but were evidently frightened away before they got the money box open; at the second elevator, they removed the safe to a hand-car on the B. & O. tracks and blew off the combination, but as they were hauling off the safe, they were frightened away by the approach of a man armed with a rifle, and at the third elevator office, which they entered by cutting the glass in the door, they found no safe, so left things undisturbed.

Toledo, O.—Ernie Kieser, of Kasco Mills, and Miss Eunice Mitchell, of Toledo, were married June 13. The couple went to Canada for a month's honeymoon.—Kenton D. Keilholtz.

Dayton, O.—Edgar C. Snyder, connected with the Snyder Feed Co. with his brother, Lawrence, located on the Xenia Pike, near this city, died recently at the age of 45 years. His entire life had been spent in Dayton, where he was well known in the grain and feed business.

Cincinnati, O.—Alfred H. Box, retired grain merchant, was fatally injured in an automobile accident, on June 7, dying a few hours later in a hospital. His chest was crushed by the impact of the collision. Mr. Box, who was 75 years of age, was a life-long resident of Cincinnati, and retired 18 years ago after an active career in the grain and hay business. For many years he was a partner in the Elvtr. Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA

Calumet, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. is installing a motor for power in its elevator.

Imo, Okla.—A 10-ton truck scale has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr.—G. L. Godfrey.

Okeene, Okla.—Lightning slightly damaged the elevator of the Choctaw Grain Co. on June 14.

Junction City, Okla.—The local elevator of the Chickasha Milling Co. has been equipped with a pneumatic truck lift.

Kildare, Okla.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 9.

Fairmont, Okla.—We have leased our elevator to the Wheat Growers Ass'n [the wheat pool].—Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Muskogee, Okla.—Locke Seed & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: P. A. Sompayrac, A. H. Stepp and C. C. Locke.

Renfrow, Okla.—A 15-h.p. enclosed motor is being installed in the Feuquay Grain Co.'s elevator, replacing the old engine.—E. V. Covey, agt.

Custer City, Okla.—The Custer City Mill & Elvtr. plant has been leased by Ben Feuquay, who will operate it this year. Jas. Feuquay is the local manager.

Fairview, Okla.—Bowersock Mills & Power Co. has installed a new cup belt and new cups in its local elevator, which is managed by R. C. Hodge.

Lamont, Okla.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co., of Blackwell, has bot the Tabor elevator here and taken control. Floyd Richards will remain as manager.

Dover, Okla.—The Guthrie Cotton Oil Co. is rumored to have intentions of building a grain elevator here this fall. The company's head office is at Guthrie.

Fairview, Okla.—A 20x48 ft. warehouse is under construction by the Fairview Mill & Elvtr. Co. A second room has already been added to the office building.

El Reno, Okla.—A dust collecting system is being installed in the concrete storage elevator of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., operated by the General Grain Co.

Okarche, Okla.—The foundation under the north annex of the Dow Grain Co.'s elevator has been rebuilt, as have the floors and bin bottoms of the elevator.—Oscar Dow.

Fairview, Okla.—We have put iron-cladding on our elevator and have bonded the roof and sides and grounded them for lightning protection.—J. G. Sutton Grain Co.

Pond Creek, Okla.—We have just completed building a 3,000-bu. addition on our elevator. This brings our total capacity here to 18,000 bus.—R. M. Wharry, Farmers Grain Co.

Leonel, Okla.—Windstorm damaged the engine house and blew the window out of the office of the Leger Mill Co. on June 5.

Pond Creek, Okla.—We are changing from gasoline to electric power, installing a 10-h.p. motor in the engine house and discarding the engine.—Alfred Schuermann, Hacker Flour Mills.

Marshall, Okla.—We have bot the J. C. Pearson elevator, and now operate both elevators here. The latest acquisition will be principally used for storage.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Kremlin, Okla.—The truck scales at the Goltry Grain Co.'s elevator have been repaired and fitted with new knife edges in preparation for the rush of new wheat.—G. L. Godfrey.

Fairview, Okla.—W. D. Ross is the new manager of the local elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Corp., succeeding B. A. Wohlgenuth, now with the Dalhart Grain Co., Dalhart, Tex.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A burglar, who is believed to have hidden in the mill until after closing time, broke into two safes at the Eddie Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant and secured about \$200.

Jet, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had its house overhauled and the leg belt fitted with Superior DP cups, which increased its lofting capacity to 2,000 bus. per hour.—G. L. Godfrey.

Waukomis, Okla.—The Waukomis Co-op. Supply Co. has been making improvements at the mill and elevator, consisting of a new floor in the driveway and new cement walls around the grain bins.

Canute, Okla.—Thieves entered the office of the D. H. Carter Elvtr. Co. during the night of June 2, knocked the lock off the safe and scattered papers around the floor, but fortunately found no money.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Garrison Milling Co., Inc. (successor to the Garrison Milling Co.), incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: O. C., C. H. and Marie G. Buxton; to manufacture feed.

Renfrow, Okla.—A 10-h.p. enclosed motor has been installed in the Enid Milling Co.'s elevator here which was recently purchased by Robinson Grain Co., and the elevator and office have been wired for lights.—G. L. Godfrey.

Dover, Okla.—The Keil-Dover Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant, operated last season by Robinson Grain Co., has been leased by W. E. Gilpin, formerly agent for Bob White Flour Mills at Hennessey. He is operating here as "W. E. Gilpin—Grain."

Tonkawa, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co. has leased the Esch Elvtr. here and elevator at Autwine. There will be no change in the management of the local elevator, T. W. Prather remaining in charge. He has been connected with the elevator for several years.

Crescent, Okla.—We are installing a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 50-h.p. motor and tex-rope drive. This is being put in our brick engine room, and so arranged that the mill can be driven by either the motor or our steam engine. A driveway is being built so grain can be shoveled direct into the mill. Our farmers expect to feed a lot of this cheap wheat.—Frank Graff, Crescent Milling Co.

Little Giant Solves Car Loading Problems

Where permanent elevator facilities are lacking, LITTLE GIANT Tube Elevator saves time, saves grain, saves money. Double hopper adjustable shield on feeder absolutely prevents choking. Close fitting head section—no spillage. Flights return under cover—no waste of grain. Made of copper-alloy galvanized steel. Low in first cost; lasts a lifetime. Write for more facts on LITTLE GIANT.



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300 McLIN ST., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

ENID TERMINAL ELEV. CO.

ENID, OKLA.

Total Storage 3,000,000 bus.
Milling Wheat a Specialty

Enid, Okla.—Our new elevator under construction will be concrete, 419,000 bus. capacity. It is being built by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. Our present elevator is 100,000 bus. capacity, cribbed construction, iron clad.—Union Equity Co-op. Exchange.

Medford, Okla.—New steel guides have been put in the truck dump at the Red Star Milling Co.'s elevator, and the trap door to the dump sink has been replaced with a steel grate and pan. Feeds have been added to the elevator activities as a sideline.—O. W. Croxton, agt.

Hennessey, Okla.—The A. K. Parlour Elvtr. has been leased to the Pocasset Grain & Elvtr. Co., which will operate it this year. This makes four elevators being operated by the latter company, located at Pocasset, Hennessey and two at Amber. The local elevator is being managed by John T. Lumley.

Lawton, Okla.—We have lined the concrete hopper bottoms of the pit bins in our elevator with wood and 2x6s and 2x12s on account of moisture leaking thru the concrete. The bin partitions have been raised in the house so as to increase the capacity by about 500 bus.—Otto Kluck, Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

El Reno, Okla.—A disc separator with capacity for 100 bus. per hour is being installed by Kroeker Bros., known as the Farmers Elvtr. Co. This will be operated by a 5-h.p. motor, and will be used in making separations of wheat and oats from the mixtures many of the Oklahoma elevators will experience this year.—J. N. Kroeker.

Mountain Park, Okla.—We have installed an all-steel truck lift. Even at present low prices the movement will be so great due to the increased acreage and yield in this cotton territory where farmers became disgusted with cotton a year ago and planted wheat, that it will pay for itself.—W. M. Barnes, Barnes Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Frederick, Okla.—We have just completed installing a 4x8-ft. steel grate and steel pan, and increasing the respective lofting capacities of the two legs in our elevator to 2,500 bus. per hour, by installing 11x6½ in. DP cups on 9 in. centers. In the future we contemplate installing head drives on each.—H. A. Nachtrieb, Northwestern Elvtr. Co.

Frederick, Okla.—I have purchased the Calvert & Abercrombie elevator here and am now operating as Carl Cassidy Grain & Elvtr. Co. The elevator has been remodeled and improved with installation of a steel grate and pan, a 6-in. Richardson Automatic Scale, new belts and buckets, and a 20-ton truck scale with 9x28 ft. deck.—Carl Cassidy.

Chattanooga, Okla.—Construction has been completed on my 10,000-bu. studded and iron clad elevator here. The house has been equipped with an all-steel truck lift, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a steel man-lift, SKF ball bearings, a 15-h.p. enclosed motor, a 12-in. leg belt with Superior DP cups, steel grate and a Boss Air-Blast Loader.—P. A. Cope.

Lawton, Okla.—Our elevator dump sink trap door has been replaced with a steel grate, and our warehouse has been relined with metal to hold mixed grain of this territory for grinding next winter. In this section a lot of oats was planted on combined wheat land and the product is mixed wheat and oats, which will grind into good cow feed.—Chickasha Milling Co.

Grandfield, Okla.—The 17,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is completed and ready for the wheat movement. This house replaced the 10,000-bu. wood elevator that burned last Jan. 21. The new house is fitted with a 10-in. leg belt fitted with 9x5-in. DP cups on 12-in. centers, which have a lofting capacity for 2,000 bus. per hour. Power is supplied by a 5-h.p. enclosed motor operating thru a Union Iron Works Head Drive. Anti-friction bearings are used in the boot. Outbound weighing is thru a 5 bu.-Richardson Automatic Scale, emptying into cars thru a 10-in. loading spout. The double dump sink has capacity for 1500 bus. A Western manlift makes all parts of the house readily accessible. Grinding is done with a burr mill. Two overhead bins will be built above the driveway after this harvest rush is over.

Granite, Okla.—The new 28x100-ft. building under construction for the Farmers Feed & Grain Co. [as mentioned in the last number of the Journals] is to be used for an office and feed store building. The basement and foundation are of concrete, the building is frame, iron-clad.—John F. Cox, mgr. [The company is located temporarily in the old Farmers State Bank Bldg. while the new office is being erected.]

Enid, Okla.—Geis-Palecek Mills, Inc., which change of name superseded Geis-Price Elvtr. Co. on May 1, has reconstructed its office into a two-story structure with four rooms, of fire-proof concrete construction, and has added a truck loading dock to its facilities. Last fall this company increased its warehouse facilities by building an 80x50-ft. steel-framed, iron-clad warehouse, and this spring added field seeds and flour to its lines of commodities handled.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—This year our grain dealers' meetings (group) were held as usual following the annual meeting. The schedule called for meetings at Hobart, June 1; Clinton, June 2; Woodward, June 3; Forgan, June 4; Alva, June 5; Ponca City, June 6; Watonga, June 8; and El Reno, June 9. Meetings were well attended with but one exception—Alva, rain being responsible for keeping many away from that meeting.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y, Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma.

Enid, Okla.—A 16x40 ft. tile warehouse and a 2-room wood office has been completed at the Lamkin station (Enid, p. o.) office of the A. R. Hacker Grain Co., just outside the city. This company has leased the 140,000-bu. concrete elevator formerly operated by the now defunct Enid Milling Co. and will operate it this year. It has also taken over the old Enid Milling Co. brands of flour and feed, and is wholesaling these thru the Enid territory.

Blackwell, Okla.—Work on the walls of the 400,000-bu. elevator of the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co. was completed early in June and installation of machinery begun, the roofs and equipment for the top to be built while machinery was being installed. Equipment includes one 45-h.p. motor and six motors of 5-h.p. each. Horner & Wyatt prepared the plans for this house and the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. had the contract for the construction. The elevator will receive the new crop wheat.

Renfrow, Okla.—Construction is practically completed on the 24,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator here that replaces the 12,000-bu. elevator of the Hacker Flour Mills that was torn down. The new structure has eight bins, a double dump, an air lift, a steel grate, a 10-h.p. motor, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and other up-to-date equipment. An unusual feature is lining of the outside walls with shiplap inside to create a ½-in. dead air space, which keeps water from seeping thru the walls to the grain during hard rains.—A. B. Hunter, agt.

Walters, Okla.—A meeting of leading grain dealers and bankers of this territory was held in the American National Bank the evening of June 8 to discuss the situation on mortgaged grain. It was estimated that 99% of the grain in this territory is mortgaged, a great deal of it with government seed and feed loans. Ordinary mortgages are not a source of worry to the dealers, for the bankers and implement houses are willing to supply the dealers with the names of farm mortgages of dubious character, but what co-operation will be received from the government continues in doubt. It was decided that delegated dealers in each county would go to the courthouse and copy off the mortgages, supplying brother grain dealers of the territory with copies of the lists.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Davenport, Wash.—The construction of a small feed mill is contemplated by H. W. Green.

Tilma (not a p. o.), Wash.—Strauss & Co.'s old warehouse is being taken down and a new one will be erected.

Portland, Ore.—Federal grain supervision offices will move on July 1 from the Lewis Bldg. to the Railway Exchange Bldg.

Sprague, Wash.—The two houses of the Union Warehouse Co. are reported to have been purchased by the Sprague Grain Growers.

Grainville, Ida.—A rock or metal in a bucket elevator caused a fire which slightly damaged the plant of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. on May 12.

Portland, Ore.—The Centennial Mill Co., owner of the Columbia River Milling Co., will hereafter handle the business formerly conducted here, from its other mills, as the local plant has been shut down.

Portland, Ore.—The third of the flat warehouses reported in the May 13 Journals to be erected at Terminal Elvtr. No. 4 and leased to the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been started. It is to be 500x150 feet.

Monroe, Wash.—The recently formed McCann Foods, Inc., which is remodeling a building for the manufacture of whole wheat products, has purchased practically all of the machinery and equipment needed for its factory.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Fire, starting at 7 p. m. on June 6, damaged the Imperial Feed & Grain Co.'s plant to the extent of several thousand dollars, including loss on feeds, machinery and building. W. C. Theda, pres. of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, is pres. and manager of the company.

Seattle, Wash.—In a big dock fire, on June 9, the estimated total damage of which was placed at \$300,000, Albers Bros. Milling Co. suffered the loss of its Warehouse No. 4, the hay house, the building housing the poultry department, the research station and the roof of the molasses plant. The mill proper was not burned.

Spokane, Wash.—It was reported early this month that the Farmers National Grain Corp. had definitely decided to build a 750,000-bu. concrete elevator at Spokane, in time for the new crop, if agreement could be reached between five certain railroads and the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. The Northern Pacific is said to have offered a site on its line at a monthly rental of \$50.

Nampa, Ida.—The Pioneer Cereal Mill is a recently opened plant manufacturing whole grain products. F. W. Maxam, manager and half owner, has had 35 years of milling experience, and has been connected with the Old Fashioned Cereal Mill in Portland for the past three years. Equipment valued at \$1,000 has been installed and it is expected that more machinery will be installed later.

Milton, Ore.—Work started early in June on an 80,000-bu. elevator of crib construction for the Farmers National Grain Corp., C. G. McNichols being the contractor. Double shifts of men will be employed in an effort to have the house ready in time for the 1931 crop, the date set for completion being July 5. The elevator will be accommodated by the Northern Pacific and the O. W. R. R. & N. railroads.

Parma, Ida.—Alva Watts, manager of Quality Feed Distributors, Inc., has bot the old Fisk warehouse and lease, dismantled the old building and is erecting a two-story frame building, 27x50 feet, on a concrete basement, and will move from his present quarters when the building is completed. The basement will house the grinding and other machinery; the first floor, the office, sales and display room and the second floor will be used for storage of grain, feed, etc.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. is reported to have leased or bot elevators and warehouses in the Palouse country as follows: At Endicott, the Roberts & Lukins house and about half the space of Green Bros., and the old mill is being remodeled for additional bulk storage; at Thera, the Farmers house; at Palouse, the concrete elevator and adjoining warehouse, the red elevator and adjoining house and two other houses; at St. John, all the storage capacity except that of the Pacific Coast Co.; at Ewan, the Farmers Elvtr. Co.; at Willada (Lancaster p. o.), Farmers Warehouse Co.; at Winono, leased a house; at Hay, bot a new house; at Central Ferry, leased a house, and leased a line of eight houses out of Wash-tuna.

Creswell, Ore.—The Creswell Grain & Feed Co.'s plant burned at 6:45 p. m., June 1, fire starting in the hay warehouse; loss to James Lewis, operator of the business, estimated at \$3,500; loss to A. R. Land, owner of the building, \$2,500; insurance held by both, \$3,300. Quantities of grain owned by farmers, stored in the warehouse, were salvaged the day following the fire. Mr. Lewis lost considerable machinery in the fire, but had about \$4,000 worth of machinery ordered which had not been installed. He intends rebuilding. His papers and office equipment were saved.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has purchased six warehouse and elevator properties from the Mikkelsen Grain Co., having an approximate storage capacity of 715,000 bus. This sale does not interfere with the continued operation of the Mikkelsen Grain Co.'s warehouse and feed mill at Lewiston, the warehouse at Cherrylanes, the flour mill at Cottonwood, the warehouse and elevator at Genesee, and the property at Plains, Mont. The Farmers National Grain Corp. will on July 1 control 80,000 bus. sacked capacity at Lapwai; 80,000 bus. bulk and 150,000 bus. sacked capacity at Sweetwater; 25,000 bus. bulk and 100,000 bus. sacked capacity at Craigmont; 30,000 bus. bulk and 70,000 bus. sacked capacity at Ferdinand; 100,000 bus. sacked capacity at Cuddeas, and 80,000 bus. sacked capacity at Reubens.

Lewiston, Ida.—Ground was broken on June 8 for the construction of what is said to be the largest interior elevator plant in the West. It is to be built for the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., financed by the Farmers National Grain Corp. The first unit will be of 130,000-bus. capacity, the final capacity to be 1,000,000 bus. The building will be fire-proof, of concrete and steel. A tunnel is being constructed which will be 7 by 7.6 by 74 feet, thru which a conveyor system for loading out grain will be operated, serving the six main tank bins and 10 interstice bins. A "T" tunnel will be 16.8 by 9 by 11 feet, the main pit being laid on this "T," all underground. The elevator will be approximately 120 feet high, including the head-house, the ground plan being 70 feet by 50 feet. Building will be rushed to completion by three shifts of men to insure handling this year's crop. Alloway & Georg have the contract.

PENNSYLVANIA

Elgin, Pa.—On June 6 windstorm broke about 25 small window panes in the plant of H. H. Gilson, doing business as the Elgin Mills.

Erie, Pa.—The completion of Erie's new 1,500,000-bu. Pennsylvania Railroad elevator has been announced. The foundations of the elevator were started last fall.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chamberlain, S. D.—Work on a new elevator and feed mill will be started here soon.

Canton, S. D.—The coal shed of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire on June 15.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. is shingling the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s roof at this point.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co., which also operates a line of elevators, is moving its general offices from this city to Rapid City, S. D.

Hillview, S. D.—Harvey Weber was appointed manager of the Hillview Elvtr. Co.'s elevator several months ago. He was formerly assistant manager of the Berkholtz Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hazelton, N. D.

Hitchcock, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. is installing a new 7½-h.p. motor and a head drive and making other repairs, to its plant here. Work will be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Corsica, S. D.—George W. Schmitt, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the last 15 years, committed suicide on June 7. He was 60 years of age. He is survived by his widow and four daughters. The farmers company recently decided to quit business.

Winner, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed William Ferguson, former manager of the Leola Equity Exchange Elvtr., at Leola, S. D., manager of its elevator.

Bismack, S. D.—One of the recent legislative enactments of interest to elevator men is House Bill No. 8, which amends the present threshers' lien to include threshers, combine operators, corn shellers, corn huskers, shredders, silage cutters and seed hullers.

Groton, S. D.—W. L. Cook, who has been the efficient manager of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator since its organization about 31 years ago, has resigned and W. S. Benson, of Edmore, N. D., has been selected as his successor. It was thru Mr. Cook's efforts largely that the company has been known as one of the most successful farm elevator companies in the Northwest.

SOUTHEAST

Richmond, Va.—The Fleming-Spencer Co., Inc., is the successor of C. F. Morriss & Co., of which H. G. Spencer was pres.

Rich Creek, Va.—Rich Creek Mill & Feed Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; pres., J. G. White of Princeton, W. Va.; to do a general milling business.

Birmingham, Ala.—An estimated loss of \$5,000 was suffered in a fire, during the third week of June, by the Dixie Feed & Seed Co., of Montgomery, Ala. The blaze began in three tons of hay stored in the rear. Manager E. S. Claxton stated he carried between \$3,000 and \$5,000 in supplies, the greater part of which was badly damaged by fire and water.—G. H. W.

Norfolk, Va.—Seven blocks in the southeast waterfront section of this city burned on June 7, including the City Hay & Grain Co.'s plant, loss \$50,000, largely covered by insurance, and the Rosedale Dairy Co.'s feed plant, loss \$50,000, covered by insurance. The Davis Milling Co.'s plant, which was near the fire zone, escaped damage, due to the fortunate direction of the wind.

TENNESSEE

Obion, Tenn.—The warehouse of the Obion Mill & Elvtr. Co. burned recently; loss, \$4,500.

TEXAS

Dalhart, Tex.—The Welch Grain Co. has added a Boss Car Loader to its equipment.

Oilton, Tex.—J. E. Fuller recently installed a Boss Car Loader at his elevator.

Kings Mill, Tex.—Part of the elevator roof was blown from the elevator of L. C. McConnell on June 4.

Farwell, Tex.—The Henneman Grain & Seed Co., of Amarillo, has bot the Santa Fe Grain Co.'s elevator at this point.

Hereford, Tex.—The Packard Milling Co. recently installed a new unit, doubling its capacity, which is now 100 barrels of flour per day.

Lark, Tex.—A universal head drive is being installed in the local elevator of J. N. Beasley Elvtr. Co., Inc., by Rochelle & Rochelle.

Anson, Tex.—I am thinking of buying grain, but have not decided definitely yet.—H. S. King [operating a feed and coal store].

Friona, Tex.—G. Cranfill is the new manager of the Santa Fe Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding T. Wesley Osborne, now in Muleshoe, Tex.

Vega, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Storage Co. has been filling in some foundations with concrete in places where the rats have been digging.

Amarillo, Tex.—Henneman Grain & Seed Co. has succeeded the Blotz-Henneman Seed Co. The incorporation of this company was reported in the last number of the Journals.

Chillicothe, Tex.—A 25,000-bu., all-steel grain elevator, 30 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, also a warehouse adjoining, have just been erected for the C. M. Moore Milling Co.

Dalhart, Tex.—B. A. Wohlegemuth has resigned as manager of the local elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Corp., at Fairview, Okla., and has become associated with the Dalhart Grain Co. here.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Burrus Panhandle Elvtrs.' new 2,100,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator, under construction by the Southwestern Engineering Co., is expected to be completed before July.

White Deer, Tex.—An overhead bin has been rebuilt in the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by Rochelle & Rochelle, and a No. 80 compressor with 5-h.p. enclosed motor has been installed on the air equipment for the truck lift.

Waco, Tex.—The plant of the Waco Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been closed and the business will be handled by the Kell Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Vernon, Tex., both plants being units of General Mills, Inc. Clyde Smith, general manager of the Waco plant, has been transferred to Vernon as sales manager.

Perryton, Tex.—Carl Ellis, bank pres., farmer and operator of two picture show-houses here, has bot the elevator formerly operated by George Pletcher as the Ochiltree Grain Co. and will operate it under the name of the Ellis Grain Co. The elevator, which has a capacity of 11,000 bus., will be managed by William Foglesong and Virby Conley.

Waco, Tex.—The Central Farm Products Co. announced under date of June 15 that Ben E. Clement is now associated with that company as sales manager. Mr. Clement's health made it necessary for him to retire from active participation in the grain business during the fall of 1929, and his many friends will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered.

UTAH

Nephi, Utah—If present plans of the local co-operative grain-growers ass'n come to fruition, a grain storage warehouse of 100,000-bu. capacity will be erected in this vicinity, perhaps in Nephi, this year.

[Concluded on page 790]

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and CottonExchange Members:

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James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Farm laborer's lien attaches only to crops raised during year in which services were performed (Comp. Laws 1913, § 6857).

Chattel mortgage did not defeat mortgagee's rights to crop under prior real estate mortgage containing receivership clause.—*Finken v. Schram. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 236 N. W. 408.

Pooling Contract Not Enforceable Against New Owner.—Under mortgage marketing contract, grower assigning lease held not liable to fruit exchange for failure to deliver fruit grown on leased premises.—*Pacific Fruit Exchange v. Barkhaus. Supreme Court of California.* 298 Pac. 965.

Liability for Freight and Demurrage.—Original consignee giving diversion order held liable for freight and demurrage charges from diversion point to new destination, where consignee in diversion order refused shipment.—*S. A. Gerrard Co. v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co. Court of Appeals of Ohio.* 176 N. E. 126.

Arbitration.—Arbitrator on failure of party to offer testimony for long period after presenting case on writing was warranted in believing case was fully presented. Courts will not substitute their judgment for that of honest, impartial, and competent arbitrator chosen by parties who agreed to abide by decision.—*Jacob v. Pacific Export Lumber Co. Supreme Court of Oregon.* 297 Pac. 848.

Liability of Pool to Members.—Co-operative ass'n's oral agreement to sell cotton for members held not independent contract, but modification of written marketing contract. Evidence held to warrant award of damages to cotton growers for co-operative ass'n's failure to consult them before selling cotton under oral contract.—*Texas Cotton Co-op. Ass'n v. Lennox. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 298 S. W. 2d 331.

Arbitration.—Testimony of arbitrators regarding what transpired during hearing and deliberations held inadmissible to impeach award. Noncompliance by board of arbitrators with technical rules relating to competency and sufficiency of evidence and necessity of confining consideration to matters appearing of record held not to warrant vacating award.—*Koopke v. E. Liethen Grain Co. Supreme Court of Wisconsin.* 236 N. W. 544.

Warehouseman's Bond.—The contract of sureties on a warehouseman's bond, required by law as a prerequisite to the issuance of a license to the warehouseman, is complete when said bond is delivered to, and accepted by, the board of railroad commissioners for such purpose, and no notice of the acceptance of such bond need be given by the board to said sureties.—*State Board of Railroad Commissioners v. Lane. Supreme Court of North Dakota.* 236 N. W. 353.

Landlord's Lien.—Notice of existence of landlord's lien on crops is sufficient if mortgagee has knowledge of facts sufficient to put him on inquiry. Recording of lease is not essential to validity of landlord's lien. Where lease was renewed annually for years, each lease containing clause carrying over unpaid rental, leases constituted continuing tenancy and landlord's lien on crops covered unpaid rentals and was superior to subsequent mortgage.—*Bowland v. McDowell. Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 297 Pac. 691.

Placing Cars in Tip-Top Condition For New Crop Movement

The carriers have invested much in placing surplus grain cars in the pink of condition for the handling of the new grain crop, according to several reports issued by them.

Perhaps some roads anticipating an enormous increase in tonnage, such as the Frisco and its 50 million bushels increase forecast, have done some worthy work in preparing box cars for loadings of grain.

Reports from too many sections of the country, however, indicate that the general average condition of cars suitable for grain shipments is considerably below par, which situation should be taken into account by every shipper. In number of cars available, the trade should suffer no delay in being furnished equipment, regardless of its quality.

With carriers paying a decreasing sum for grain lost in transit, accompanied by decreased earnings and consequent lessened service and care, it behooves every shipper to take additional precautions in preparing cars for shipment with lining paper, etc. An ounce of precaution is worth a carload of shortage claims.

Railroads Apply for 15 Per Cent Rate Increase

The eastern, western and southern railroads in a petition filed June 17 by J. J. Pelley, H. A. Scandrett and W. R. Cole ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

Earnings of the roads have fallen to 2.24 per cent on the investment instead of the 5.75 per cent declared to be a fair return.

"The powers left to railway managements to meet these adverse conditions were very limited," says the petition. "They could not increase rates without the approval of this commission. They could not reduce scales of wages without passing through the long procedure of conference and arbitration."

In view of the long process involved in ascertaining whether railway wages are now reasonable the carriers would be unable to procure a reduction of wage costs in time to relieve them from the effects of the present emergency and moreover, they do not desire to invoke wage reductions except eventually as a last resort.

A number of protests against the rate increase have already been filed with the Commission by individuals and organizations.

The National Ass'n of Railroad Commissioners, in a bulletin to members commenting on the petition, says:

It had been commonly understood that the carriers themselves recognized that an increase in many rates would not only be futile, so far as any increases in revenues might be concerned, but would actually drive traffic to other forms of transportation, thereby reducing instead of increasing carriers' business and revenues.

That the carriers really intend to do themselves the injury which would result from thus increasing all rates regardless of consequences seems scarcely possible.

The second surprising thing about the application is that it openly asks the Commission to authorize their proposed increases without passing upon the reasonableness of the rates which will be produced thereby.

Specific Routing in Tariffs to Comply with New Court Decision

For many years the Interstate Commerce Commission has observed as a rule of tariff construction the principle that where tariffs provide no specific routing in connection with the rates named therein, such rates are applicable over all reasonably direct routes composed of the lines of all carriers parties to the said tariffs. However, owing to the numerous controversies which have arisen from time to time in regard to the applicable routes under tariffs of this description, the following rule, known as rule 4 (k), was incorporated in tariff circular 20 to become effective Jan. 10, 1930:

Tariffs shall contain * * *:

Routing over which the rates apply, stated in such manner that such routes may be definitely ascertained.

This must be accomplished by one of the following plans: (1) By providing that the rates in the tariff apply only via the routes specifically shown therein, or (2) by providing that the rates apply via all routes made by use of the lines of the carriers parties to the tariff except as otherwise specifically provided in the tariff.

Upon petition of carriers the effective date of this rule has been postponed from time to time and as last postponed is to become effective Jan. 20, 1932.

In the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Delmar Co.*, rendered May 25, 1931, the above rule of tariff construction applied by the Commission arising in *Delmar Co. v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 120 I. C. C. 530, was reversed upon the ground that the application of rates published by the Great Northern Railway over the more circuitous of two available routes of that company would have resulted in violations of the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 of the interstate commerce act. Among other things the Court said:

The railway can transport the shipments over the shorter and customary route without violating section 4; but if the tariff is construed to require it to take them over the longer route it must violate that section and incur the resulting penalties. In this situation we think the tariff should be construed as applying only to the shorter route, and not as giving the shipper the option between the two routes at the through rate. This conclusion is in accord with the principle that where two constructions of a written contract are possible, preference will be given to that which does not result in violation of law. * * *

The effect of the court's decision in this case would seem to be that where a tariff does not provide routing in connection with rates published therein, and two or more routes are available between the points involved, such tariffs shall be construed as having application only over routes over which a fourth section violation would not occur if traffic should be moved over the said routes between the points in question.

This imposes upon the carriers and public alike the necessity of ascertaining whether fourth section violations would occur if traffic should be moved over a route composed of carriers parties to a tariff which does not contain specific routing.

This results in a very chaotic and confusing situation and further emphasizes the necessity for the early revision of all tariff schedules in accordance with the provisions of rule 4 (k) referred to above. Under the circumstances the Commission expects that the carriers shall proceed to revise their tariffs to provide routing in compliance with the provisions of the above rule as promptly as possible and in any event will insist upon the correction of all such tariffs in accordance with the requirements of the said rule by not later than Jan. 20, 1932.

Grain Carriers

The Panhandle & Santa Fe has extended its line from Boise City, Okla., to Amarillo, Tex., and from Spearman, Tex., to connect with the Boise City-Amarillo line at Etter, Tex.

The steamer *Mondoc* of the Paterson Steamships, Ltd., ran aground in the St. Lawrence River at Morrisburg, Ont., June 12, water damaging the cargo of 48,000 bus. wheat and 75,000 bus. oats.

Baltimore, Md.—A new steamship line for Baltimore, the Baltimore Mail Steamship Company, with headquarters in the Baltimore Trust Building, will inaugurate weekly sailing to Havre, France, and Hamburg, Germany, with the departure from Baltimore on July 2 of the steamship "City of Baltimore." Both passengers and freight will be carried by the steamers of the new line.—R. C. N.

Application of New Rate on Grain Is Suspended

The I. C. C. suspended schedule (No. 3616) proposing to reduce the track storage charge on export grain for delivery to the public elevator but held in cars at the Port of New Orleans, La., from the present charge of \$1 per car per day to the proposed charge of 1/25th cent per bushel per day, which averages between 50 and 60 cents per car per day depending upon the number of bushels contained in the car. This action was taken June 10.

St. Paul Rail-Barge Switching Rate Established

In No. 21107, City of St. Paul et al. vs. Inland Waterways Corp. et al. and a sub-number, Inland Waterways Corp., operating Mississippi Warrior Service vs. C. M. St. P. & P. et al., the I. C. C. has just issued an order, supplementary to its report of Oct. 23, 1930, requiring the defendants to establish a switching rate of \$6.30 a car on traffic between Hoffman Yard and industries at Minnesota Transfer, Minn., not later than Sept. 2, provided, however, that the government barge line shall pay per diem and per diem reclaim charges for the cars used. Defendants in sub-number are required to establish for the service of switching shipments between the barge line terminal at St. Paul and industries, before above date, at the same charge and under the same conditions. The Commission stated it expected carriers to establish charges found reasonable and non-prejudicial when it issued its report, however, carriers failed to do so—thus this order.

Southwest Grain Shipments Leads Revival

A collective increase of 1.8 per cent in carloadings was forecast at the recent meeting of the Southwest Shippers Regional Advisory Board, for the third quarter of the year. Increases were: Grain, 5%; flour meal and other mill products, 10%; hay, straw and alfalfa, 5%; etc. Decreases are expected by 5% in cottonseed and products, and 25% in fertilizer shipments.

Cecil E. Munn, president of the Enid (Okla.) Terminal Elevator Co., was elected general chairman of the Board.

A general discussion of the coming grain crop was led by Harry Kearns, president of the Kearns Grain & Seed Co. of Amarillo,

Tex., which brought out that a bumper crop, estimated at 75 million bushels for Texas and Oklahoma, is in the offing, with yields averaging 15 bushels per acre. Early markets, mill demand and export demand were the most important topics.

Assurance was given the grain dealers by all the railroad representatives present that an ample supply of grain cars would be on hand before harvest and that satisfactory transportation service would be given at the peak movement. Grain shippers were urged to load cars to the limit and receivers requested to unload shipments promptly in order to insure against a shortage of equipment.

No successor has been selected for McKelvie who retired June 15 from the Federal Farm Board. Farmers would be relieved if the President would refrain from appointing any more members of the Farm Board.

Transit Recommended On Cottonseed

In No. 17000, part 8, cottonseed, its products and related articles, a Hoch-Smith proceeding, six territorial rate scales are proposed. The Examiners recommend that the carriers be required to establish milling-in-transit on cottonseed. Under their proposal 75% of the inbound weight, which represents approximately the weight of the cotton seed cake, meal and hulls in a ton of seed should be accorded through rates from origin of the seed to destinations of the cake, meal and hulls the same as the rates on seed, meal, or hulls under their proposed scales plus a transit charge the same as applies on grain and grain products.

The bill for a government grain monopoly failed to pass in the Latvia parliament. The disastrous results in the U. S. should discourage such experiments everywhere.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Los Angeles, Calif.—Morris & Snow Seed Co. filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. D. B. Trumbull filed the petition.

St. Paul, Minn.—The introduction this spring of the new Minrus oats is reported by Ralph F. Crim, agronomist, University Farm.

Sacramento, Cal.—Wm. A. Ward has formed a connection with the California Hay & Grain Co. and will handle the farm and garden seed department.

El Monte, Cal.—Walter Bodger, who had been engaged in the seed business since 1901 as a partner in Bodger Seeds, Ltd., died May 23, aged 53 years. He is survived by five children, the two eldest John and Elizabeth, being engaged in the firm seed business.

Ottawa, Ont.—The duties on seeds contemplated in the Dominion Parliament leave timothy, clover and alfalfa seed free of duty, other garden and field seeds in packages of not less than one ounce, 5 per cent, millet and rape 5 per cent, bent grass 15 per cent, field seeds not otherwise provided for in packages of not less than one pound 5 per cent.

Sudan grass is the most logical emergency pasture crop for the summer months to be used by Indiana farmers this year according to the Agronomy Extension Division of Purdue University. It is usually drilled at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, on a seed bed prepared as for corn. Soybeans and Sudan grass may be seeded together for pasture or hay to improve the quality over Sudan alone. Although very palatable, soy beans do not stand pasturing well. Ten pounds of Sudan grass and 1½ bushels of soy beans per acre is a good rate of seeding. This combination is much better for hay than for pasture, altho it is scarcely to be recommended over soy beans alone.

Fanweed is a relatively new weed in the state of Indiana. It has undoubtedly been introduced from the west in clover and alfalfa seed. The plant belongs to the mustard group, growing to a height of about 18 inches. It can easily be distinguished from other mustard plants by the broad fan-shaped seed pod. Due to its ability to produce numerous seeds it will spread rapidly and has possibilities of becoming a serious pest. Where the plant is found it should be pulled and the plants burned. Precautions taken now may prevent its further spread.

New Seed Trademarks

Carll & Son, Washington, D. C., filed trademark Ser. No. 313,329, "White House," with view thereof in background, for field seeds, etc.

Colorado Appropriates Seed Inspection Fund

An appropriation of \$12,000 for state seed inspection was recently approved by the Governor. The measure was known as H. B. 174, and was passed by the state legislature at the last session.

Black Rust Quarantine Revision Considered

A hearing for the consideration of revising Quarantine Ruling No. 38, was held in Washington, D. C., on June 9, on account of black stem rust of grain. The order prohibits transportation of rust-susceptible barberry and Mahonia plants into the 13 grain producing states, Ohio to Colorado, where barberry eradication programs are carried on extensively. It is proposed that interstate shipment be prohibited all over the country.

Imperial Valley Pure Seed Interests Busy

An "Approved Seed Com'ite" has been organized in the Imperial Valley charged with the duty of fostering the best strains of grains with the goal of becoming the best source of pure seed. Pure seed, the com'ite emphasizes, will do much to raise the yields, increase the market value, and improve the grain situation in that region.

The Com'ite has been checking over seed fields of barley and wheat and found the grains generally to be slightly mixed as to varieties; consequently all were rejected, except one field of barley, which was found to be exceptionally pure and of high yield.

Foundation seed of various kinds which are purified and standardized in seed plots at the University of California, have been requested. The Com'ite has also ordered a limited supply of Double Dwarf milo foundation seed for use this summer. Growers must meet certain requirements before they can obtain this seed or the White Federation seed selected and purified by coast seedsmen.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for April, 1931, compared with those for the corresponding month last year, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in pounds, as follows:

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Alfalfa	14,880	78,204	5,422	13,494
Red clover ..	76,500	519,312	38,947	70,987
Alsike .....	.....	1,657,437	No record	.....
Crimson	84,468	16,378	No record	.....
Other clover..	50,531	109,940	168,535	50,707
Timothy	No record	.....	1,677,020	1,144,607
Other grasses.	750,638	602,704	187,460	382,217
Vetch	32,133	291,857	No record	.....
Other field seeds	No record	.....	140,241	186,924

Seedsmen Liable for Breach of Warranty

Spring wheat of the blue stem variety was ordered by the Investors Mortgage Security Co., of Power County, Idaho, and Strauss & Co., Inc., delivered 3,495 lbs. of blue stem, but thru an error the remainder of the order was filled by delivery of 9,005 lbs. of Gold Coin, a winter wheat. The Gold Coin seed was sowed but did not mature and the crop was lost.

The buyer brot suit but the court decided against him, that he could not make a claim on implied warranty, but only on express warranty, if the jury so found. This was reversed and a new trial granted Apr. 21, 1931, by the Supreme Court of Idaho, which said:

C. S. § 5687 provides:

"Subject to the provisions of this law and of any statute in that behalf, there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract to sell or a sale, except as follows:

"1. Where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose. * * *

"6. An express warranty or condition does not negative a warranty or condition implied under this law unless inconsistent therewith."

In *Tomita v. Johnson*, 49 Idaho, 643, 290 P. 395, 396, this court said: "Where one desiring seed makes known to a dealer his needs for planting, and a selection of seed is made upon recommendation by the seller, there arises an implied warranty that the seed is suitable for the purposes intended. *Wapato Fruit & Cold Storage Co. v. Denham*, 126 Wash. 676, 219 P. 30."

The lower court permitted Strauss & Co. to introduce testimony that they had instructed their agent selling seed not to warrant the seed. The Supreme Court held this was error and that plaintiff's objection to this evidence should have been sustained, stating that

As to scope of the agent's authority, it was incompetent in the absence of a showing or an offer to show the plaintiff had knowledge of this limitation of authority. The rule is general that a third party dealing with an agent is not bound by restrictions or limitations placed upon the agent of which the third party has no notice.—298 Pac. Rep. 678.

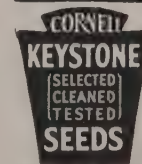
Geo. M. Moffett, vice pres., has been elected pres. of the Corn Products Refining Co., to succeed E. T. Bedford, deceased.

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

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All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

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Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728



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FIELD SEEDS

BUYERS & SELLERS

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CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Value of Organization to Seedsmen

From address by Pres. Albert M. Hand before Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n.

The value of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n to each member can not be measured in terms of dollars and cents, but in larger terms of unselfish contribution of thought and experience and enthusiasm for common interests of the association.

This practical kind of co-operation brings him in contact with other members and brings his business in contact with the operation of their business; information is exchanged, business policies discussed, advertising progress, crop conditions, and many other important topics are discussed through individual contact and group meetings.

Quality Seeds in Demand.—The seed trade is constantly faced with the problem of following the demands of the trade to measure up to the every-day changes, and we must realize that a seed grower, who goes to the expense of producing quality stocks, cannot compete with the grower who takes little or no pains to keep his stocks pure.

Decries Price Cutting.—One of the most serious conditions facing us today is that of price cutting, unfair buying and weakened selling. Sellers are yielding to the pressure of buying schemes and in their eagerness and hunger to do business profits are being sacrificed, and it is certain an industry which cannot secure a living profit cannot improve its stock or products.

Price cutting affects and weakens the entire industry and becomes an offense to the entire business of the nation.

Group Meetings.—In view of the fact that it is generally conceded that a great deal of good is derived from our group meetings, in that it brings those members together who have a common interest in some particular

branch of the business, I recommend that these groups be more thoroughly organized with an active secretary so that interest can be carried on thru the entire year.

Opposes County Agents in Business.—A matter that should receive the attention of this ass'n is the apparent tendency on the part of certain farm extension agents to engage in the merchandising of standard seeds, fertilizers, chemicals and certain other supplies often handled by seed dealers, whereas such business is not the recognized purpose of the county agent, and his work should be along educational lines. Therefore, I recommend that a resolution be adopted that this ass'n strongly recommend the co-operation of the county agents with the dealers in their introduction and demonstration of new varieties of crops, chemicals and materials.

Verified Seed Conference

Plans for operating the Verified Seed Service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will be considered at a conference June 24 at Louisville, Ky., at the Brown Hotel.

Applications for new members will be received as well as renewals from present members, which automatically terminate July 31.

Among the questions to come up are the following:

(1)—Shall a change be made in the wording on the tag verified-origin seed certificate to indicate more clearly that the certificate covers verification of origin as to locality of production only and does not cover variety, purity, quality or any other matter with reference to the particular lot?

(2)—Shall the use be discontinued in price cards, advertising or otherwise of general terms or designations, ("Northwestern," "high altitude," "dry land," etc.) for locality of growth other than the state, portion of state or groups of states as provided in the Seed Verification Service?

(3)—What constitutes low-grade seed or screenings which should not be accompanied

by a verified-origin seed certificate except when shipped to other dealers for recleaning or milling?

(4)—Should branch offices or other subsidiaries of verified-origin seed dealers be required to have verified the origin of all alfalfa seed handled by them that is eligible for verification and to accompany all shipments of such seed with verified-origin seed certificates and otherwise comply with the requirements of the Service in the same manner as the main office?

Bluegrass Marketing Co-op. Formed in Kentucky

At a meeting held at Winchester, Ky., June 4, the Bluegrass Seed Co-operative Marketing Ass'n was formed by 150 growers, on the assumption that the state would raise upwards to a million bushels of seed this crop, as compared to unfavorable prospects in the west. Dissatisfaction with prices prompted this move. This new pool plans to control the cleaning and preparing of their seeds for market. Wm. Collins, of Washington, D. C., representing the Federal Farm Board, submitted a contract to be offered growers, which was unanimously approved. The organization thereupon incorporated.

The contract is for 10 years, with the provision that any member may withdraw on March 1 of any year. The organization can, upon action of the directors, cease to function any one year. All seed must be delivered as soon as possible after July 20 each year to designated points. The organization must appoint inspectors and graders, shall mingle all seed of all grades, shall resell at the best price and pay growers proceeds less handling-selling-operating expenses. A provision is also inserted permitting deduction of not more than 2% for a reserve fund.

The group is permitted to establish warehouses and plants for handling, cleaning or storing of seed, and may borrow monies thereon or for corporate purposes—including advances on any crop. The contract will not

KANSAS CITY 1930 HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER Eagle Elevator

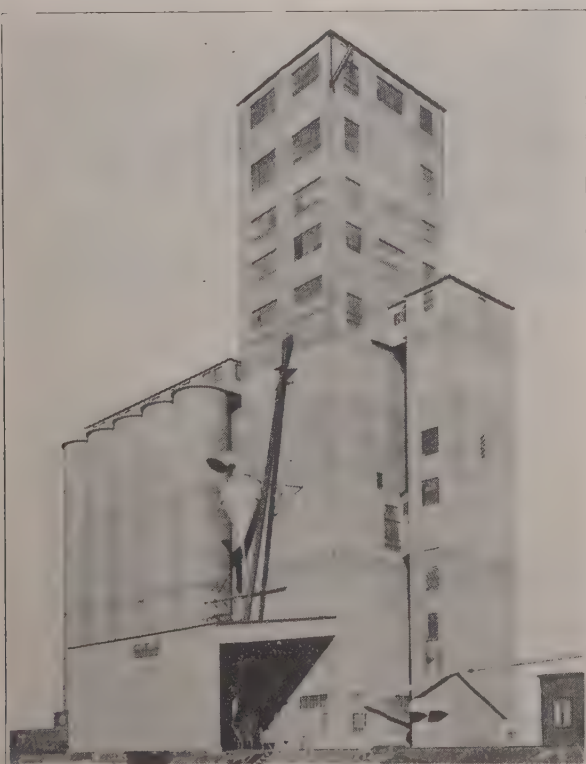
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HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
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HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER AND COOLER—500 Bushels Hourly

EAGLE ELEVATOR, operated by
VANDERSLICE LYND'S CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hess Driers Are Patented, We Do Not Infringe Patents of Others, We Guarantee This.

take effect if there is not sufficient seed signed up to justify operation of the pool.

Clark B. Patterson of Montgomery County was elected pres. and John W. Jones of Bourbon County, sec'y.

Pacific States Seedsmen's Convention Most Constructive in History

The recently held sixth annual convention of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n was proclaimed the most constructive and interesting within the history of the organization. About 150 wholesale and retail seedsmen and growers met in Victoria, B. C., on May 28-29, following which gathering it was said that the British Columbian seedsmen would become affiliated with this group. As reported in the June 10 number of the Journal, President Albert M. Hand of Portland, Ore., presided.

Mayor Herbert Anscomb of Victoria welcomed the group to the city. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, welcomed them to that Province, citing the progress made in the Dominion in the development of better seed varieties. L. W. Wheeler, Gilroy, Calif., responded.

Manfred Meyberg of Los Angeles, extended the appreciation of the Southern California delegates for the warm welcome. The President and the Secretary next gave their annual reports.

The applications for membership of the Mutual Mill & Seed Co., Medford, Ore., and E. F. Burlingham, Forest Grove, Ore., were approved.

Every one present stood, gave his name, location and business.

Mr. Wheeler gave an interesting sketch of the founding of the organization, of its accomplishments and anticipated progress.

Vice President R. E. Mason, San Francisco, Calif., spoke on the importance of group-effort, group meetings and an international perspective and attitude.

"Production of Elite Stocks of Seeds in Canada," was the title of a most fascinating talk by Dr. G. G. Moe, of the University of British Columbia.

"Are Northern Grown Seeds an Advantage in Southern Climates?" was delved into by Prof. G. R. Hyslop, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, following a talk on "Production of Root Vegetable Seeds," by Leslie Barrow.

"The Federal Seed Act With Its Relation to Imported Seed and Seed Moving in Interstate Commerce," was the subject talked on by W. L. Goss, of the U. S. D. A.

"Seed Production Possibilities," was the first topic on the program for the second morning, delivered by A. McMeans, Vancouver, Dominion Seed Production Specialist. This was followed by a series of talks on flower and garden seed topics. The entertainment features were particularly attractive.

The newly elected officers include: President, R. E. Mason, San Francisco, Calif.; Ray Gill, vice president, Portland, Ore.; Sec'y, John Knox, Stockton, Calif. Directors: Robert A. Haven, Santa Ana, Calif.; John R. Lagomarsino, Sacramento, Calif.; Frank C. Leckenby, Seattle, Wash.; and Albert M. Hand, Portland, Ore.

A Danish firm refused a shipment of 441½ tons of bran on a contract for 440 tons, altho seller, the Grand Moulins de Paris, threw in the 1½ tons free of cost. After a ruling in favor of seller by the London Cattle Food Trade Ass'n arbitration com'tee buyer appealed to the court, which held that buyer must accept, 1½ tons excess being a negligible quantity.



KILL THESE Pests

not only in your stored grain but in the second-hand bags you use for feed. Storing feed in uncleaned second-hand bags will cause you untold trouble and enormous expense, in ruined feed and an infested warehouse. Before using uncleaned second-hand bags fumigate them thoroughly.

Use
TETRAFUME
TRADE MARK
WEEVIL KILLER
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Destroys RATS Too
Easy to Use—Hard to Beat

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DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY
Manufacturers and Direct Distributors
Chemical Specialties for the Grain, Milling and Seed Trade
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ASSOCIATE MEMBER: GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
NEBRASKA GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION, ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE MILLERS

Feedstuffs

Tramp Iron Causes Heavy Loss

In the dairy herd at the United States Government Experiment Station at Beltsville, Md., among animals more than a year old 38 deaths have occurred in the last four years. Foreign substances eaten with the feed caused the death of 18. In addition 22 animals were seriously affected by foreign bodies eaten with the feed.

Pieces of wire and nails were most frequently found, the source being wire from baled hay, fences or construction work.

Cattle chew their feed only superficially before swallowing it, and the foreign substances are easily swallowed.

Separators ahead of the grinding mill are indispensable to the owner who wishes to keep down the cost of repairs to the machinery, as well as loss of live stock.

Feed Manufacturers to Continue Sales Policy

At an executive session of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held on the evening of June 5 at French Lick, Ind., it was decided to continue the conservative sales plan that had been in effect the past year, as follows:

1. No sales to be made for shipment beyond 60 days from date of sale.
2. No extension to be made in date of shipment except for a period not to exceed 60 days, and then only providing a carrying charge of 25c per ton each 15 days is made and paid.
3. No sale to be made with price guaranteed against market decline.
4. No sale to be repriced or rewritten.
5. No sale to be canceled unless buyer pays market loss, if any.
6. In the event of cancellation, every reasonable effort will be put forth by the seller to collect any loss.

Paragraph No. 2 makes a slight change in the carrying charge, which had been 50 cents per ton per month.

The sales plan is in charge of a special com'tee, of which C. P. Clark of Chicago was re-elected chairman.

New Feed Trademarks

Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, filed trademark Ser. No. 300,601, "SOYCO," for dairy feed.

George O'Brien & Son, Inc., Greenville, O., filed trademark Ser. No. 314,008, "O'BRIEN'S O," for poultry and stock feeds, etc.

Nowak Mfg. Corp., Hammond, Ind., filed trademark Ser. No. 313,091, "Domino Dog-ets," for compressed food for dog, puppy, fox, raccoon, sable, and all carnivorous and fur bearing animals.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the October delivery:

	May 29	June 6	June 13	June 20
Bran	\$12.05	\$12.25	\$12.50	\$12.10
Shorts	14.35	14.70	14.75	15.00
Midds	12.25	12.75	13.00	13.15

New Memphis Cottonseed Contract

Trading began June 15 under the new cottonseed contract of the Memphis Merchants Exchange.

The unit of trade is now 50 tons. The basis is 18.50 per cent total oil, 3.5 per cent total ammonia and not to exceed 1.8 per cent free fatty acids, with due allowance for excess foreign matter over 1 per cent.

Delivery can be made from warehouse only. Delivery may be made at seller's option at either Memphis or other designated points as may be later determined upon. All delivery points are at par as to price, except that where delivery is made at Memphis the settlement price is \$1 per ton higher than if delivered from any other points designated.

All of the rules are published in a pamphlet which will be sent to those interested by the Memphis Merchants Exchange.

Dehulled Oats for Pig Feed

C. C. Culbertson, in charge of animal feeding experiments at Iowa State College finds that the practice of many farmers in dehulling oats for young pigs is a good one because the pigs will eat dehulled oats before they eat corn. Dehulled oats are also somewhat higher than corn in protein content.

Pig will gain just as fast on about the same feed consumption with dehulled oats as on corn, Culbertson says. They will get along on a little less supplement when dehulled oats are fed.

Altho many farmers find it practical to feed dehulled oats to young pigs, the feeding of this ration to pigs weighing over 60 pounds is questionable, because of the cost. If the farmer can get dehulled oats at practically the same cost as shelled corn, substituting oats is a good practice.

He advises farmers who want to feed dehulled oats to more mature pigs to limit the amount to about one pound per day and feed corn, if the dehulled oats cost more than shelled corn.

Ohio Farmers Buy Less Commercial Feeds

The total amount of commercial feeds bought by Ohio farmers in 1930, as reported to V. R. Wertz of the Department of Rural Economics at the Ohio Experiment Station, by 441 feed concerns licensed to sell in the state of Ohio, was 566,079 tons. Reports from the same firms in 1929 and 1930 showed this 1930 tonnage to be 15 per cent under that of the previous year. Commercial hog feeds showed the biggest decrease—46 per cent; poultry feeds dropped 26 per cent; dairy feeds, 20 per cent; and all other mixed feeds, 10 per cent.

As might be anticipated, ready-mixed feeds were less in demand in 1930 than were unmixed feeds. The farmer's home-grown feeds, as well as his labor, were worth less than in 1929; consequently, he mixed more of his home-grown feeds. Ready-mixed feeds bought by Ohio farmers decreased 25 per cent in 1930; whereas ingredients or unmixed feeds decreased only 5½ per cent.

Several of the unmixed feeds showed decided gains in 1930 over 1929. The increases were in oilmeal, cottonseed meal, alfalfa meal, milk products, meat scraps, tankage, and gluten feeds. The two ingredients, bran

and middlings, showed a decided falling off in 1930 over 1929, being replaced very largely, undoubtedly, by wheat.

Feed Men Protest Farm Board Action

Use of convict made grain bags by corporations subsidiary to the Federal Farm Board has aroused a wide-spread protest from the feed industry of the Pacific Northwest. While this has found expression in numerous lesser ways, it has recently been emphasized by the action of the Board of Governors of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington which, at a recent meeting, passed unanimously the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, it has been reported to this Board that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board, has purchased a large quantity of convict made grain bags from the San Quentin Penitentiary in California; and,

WHEREAS, the Board regards this action on the part of the Farm Board as unfortunate and wholly unjustifiable, particularly in view of present business conditions, requiring that free labor be given every opportunity for the securing of a fair remuneration, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Board of Governors of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, that this Board go on record as condemning this action of the Farm Board, and protesting against the further pursuance of the policy which appears to have been established by this precedent."

It seems to the leaders in the feed industry that this is an extremely poor time for the Government, through any of its Bureaus or subsidiaries, to enter into further competition with private business. The feed industry evidently regards this latest Farm Board development as a particularly offensive and unfortunate invasion of a field where not only private enterprise, but free labor, has had its interests placed in jeopardy.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Shenandoah (Va.) Milling Co., Inc., shipped 38 bags of misbranded screenings to Zebulon, N. C., containing less crude protein and crude fat than declared on the label, according to federal charges. The court ordered the product destroyed.

The Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn., shipped to Darien Center, N. Y., 87 sacks of cottonseed meal labeled 41.12 per cent protein, which was false and misleading, the U. S. Court releasing the shipment on condition that it be relabeled.

Urbana (Ohio) Mills Co. shipped 400 bags of misbranded alfalfa meal into Massachusetts containing less protein than declared on the label, according to federal allegations. C. M. Saunders Co., Toledo, O., claimant, was ordered to relabel shipment under supervision of the U. S. D. A.

The California Hawaiian Milling Co., San Francisco, shipped 400 sacks of alfalfa meal to Boston, Mass., that contained less protein and more fiber than declared on the label, "C and H Brand Chicken Greens." The U. S. District Court released the shipment on condition that it be correctly labeled.

Misbranding of cotton seed meal and cake by a guaranty of 43 per cent protein when the seed contained less than that quantity of the valuable ingredient was charged in the U. S. District Court against the Temple Cotton Oil Co., Hope, Ark., the Graco Milling Co., Cairo, Ill., and the Dallas Oil & Refining Co., Dallas, Tex., the latter being fined \$300 on pleading guilty to adulteration, while Graco paid \$450 fine.

The U. S. Government Grain Stabilization Corporation has borrowed \$60,000,000 thru the Chase National Bank of New York. This will enable it to buy more wheat and hold it out of export channels. The larger its stock of wheat the more depressing will be its influence on the market value.

Marine Products in Animal Nutrition

By J. RUEL MANNING, in charge, technological investigations U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, before American Feed Manufacturers' Assn

Marine products represent potentially a great food industry. The potential importance of this industry can be visualized when one realizes that three-fourths of the earth's surface is water. This class of foods is, generally speaking, a good source of protein, vitamins, and minerals in quantity and variety.

It has been known for a long time that protein is essential to any diet for the maintenance of life. Fishery products are an excellent and a cheap source of protein. Furthermore, the proteins found in fish and shellfish have a very high co-efficient of digestibility.

The quantity and variety of minerals in marine products are being determined by chemical and spectrographic analyses, through the work of the bureau's scientific investigator at Johns Hopkins University. Calcium, phosphorus, copper, iron, manganese, sulphur, magnesium, iodine, fluorine, chlorine, sodium, potassium, titanium, aluminum, silver, zinc, silicon, lead, tin, barium, boron, chromium, lithium, nickel, niobium, strontium, and vanadium, are among the mineral constituents found by this and other scientific investigations.

A number of the above-mentioned minerals have been shown to be vital in life processes. Notable among these are the role played by iodine in the prevention and cure of simple goiter, and the value of copper, manganese, and iron, in one type of nutritional anemia.

At least thirty-four elements have been identified in sea water. A good many, if not all, of these are essential to life. In fact, knowledge concerning mineral nutrition is in its infancy. Great discoveries in the future will come in this field.

Processes of drying vary considerably in different plants. In general, the meal may have been dried either by solar evaporation, hot air or hot furnace gases, or by steam heat with or without reduced pressure. Scientific data, so far available, seem to indicate that there is a wider variance in the nutritive value of the same sources of material prepared according to different processes of drying than there is in the nutritive qualities of meals prepared from different species of fish by the same type of dryer.

Fish meals may be divided into two general classes according to their oil content; namely, oily fish meals and nonoily fish meals. Oily fish meals may be considered as those prepared from fish in which the oils are disturbed generally thruout their bodies, whereas nonoily fish meals come from fish whose oils are concentrated mainly in their livers. A certain amount of prejudice has grown up in the trade regarding the term "oily" as applied to fish meals. "Oily" fish meals have been considered inferior products, but this prejudice is unfounded and misunderstanding exists as to the true value of good oily fish meals. An oily fish meal properly prepared is a product of unexcelled feeding value among sources of animal proteins.

Oily fish meals are relatively high in oil or fat and somewhat lower in protein content than nonoily fish meals. Nonoily fish meals are very low in content of oil or fat and as a rule relatively high in protein content. There is some evidence resulting from recent scientific research to indicate that nonoily fish meals may be best suited to some farm animals and that other farm animals may give more economical returns on oily fish meals.

Some of the important fish meals and shellfish meals from the standpoint of commercial production and potential availability in quantities, together with 1929 statistics, are given in the following table:

Production of Scrap, Meals, etc., in United States and Alaska, 1929

Products	Tons
Dried scrap and meal:	
Fish—	
Ground fish (sources of white fish meal)	13,298
Herring, Alaska	12,750
Herring, sea and alewives (Atlantic coast)	3,373
Mackerel	497
Menhaden	33,041
Pilchard	36,500
Salmon	2,427
Tuna	6,186

Whale meat and bone.....	1,415
Miscellaneous	1,944
Shellfish—	
Crab, king and blue	1,468
Shrimp	2,153
Acidulated scrap, menhaden.....	23,089
Crude and green scrap, miscellaneous	4,540
Total	142,681

It should be noted that a few of the items appearing in the above table such as crude, green, and acidulated scrap, are not suitable for animal feeding as now prepared. A different process or further steps would have to be undertaken to render them useful for such purposes. However, they do not represent potential sources of feed concentrates. Acidulated scrap is diverted into fertilizer stock.

White fish meal is prepared from the non-edible waste of the cod, haddock, pollock, hake, and similar ground-fish taken in our north Atlantic fisheries. Nearly all of this fish waste and waste fish is the by-product of the operations of the trawler and the filleting industries.

Herring, mackerel, menhaden, pilchard, salmon, and tuna are oily fish and the oil is removed from them before conversion into meal.

Atlantic coast herring meal comes principally from Maine and Chesapeake Bay regions, and almost all of this is manufactured in Maine. In this case, the source of the meal is largely cannery refuse.

Mackerel meal also comes from cannery refuse.

Menhaden meal is the ground, dehydrated product of the whole fish after the oil has been removed. The menhaden is classed as a nonedible species of fish, due to its high content of oil. This does not mean that the menhaden is inedible, as it is eaten to a limited extent.

Pilchard (California sardine) meal is the largest single source of fish meal in the United States, according to 1929 statistics. Some pilchard meal is prepared from the whole fish and some is made from cannery refuse. This situation is due to the California state law which permits a certain percentage of the whole pilchard catch to be converted into meal and oil and requires that the balance be preserved for food purposes.

The source of salmon and tuna meals is cannery refuse.

Whale meal comes from the whole animal after the oil has been removed.

The sources of miscellaneous fish meal are: cannery refuse, market waste and non-marketable fish and fish products.

The commercial sources of shellfish meals are the crab and shrimp industries.

Crab meal (from the "blue" crab) comes largely from cannery refuse. Crab meal (from the King or "horseshoe" crab, an inedible species) is prepared from the whole crab.

Shrimp meal is manufactured largely from cannery refuse and waste of the shrimp drying industry.

Cod liver meal is the dried and ground "chum" or residue of cod livers after the oil has been extracted. However, so little of it is produced in this country that we have no statistics on this type of meal.

The value of fish meal in animal feeding is well known. In surveying the literature in this field, the reader will find that there are 21 references which report that fish meal gave better results and more economical gains in feeding farm animals than did tankage or meat meal, whereas there are only 3 references which reported the superiority of tankage or meat meal over fish meal in this respect. There are 6 references reporting these feeds on an equal basis. Four references stated that fish meal gave better feeding results than cottonseed meal; 3 references reported superiority of fish meal over soybean meal; 2 showed fish meal to be

better than peanut feed or cake; 2 indicated better returns from fish meal than those obtained from linseed meal; 1 reported fish meal superior to alfalfa meal; 1 obtained greater gains with fish meal than with a basal ration of bran and middlings; 1 said fish meal was better than decorticated cotton cake; 1 reported fish meal as superior to coconut meal; 1 stated fish meal's superiority over corn meal; 1 reported greater gain with fish meal than with oat meal; 1 obtained more economical gains with fish meal than with buttermilk or with condensed milk; and 1 reference said fish meal and soybean meal were about equal in feeding value. One investigator said that fish meal gave better results than any available vegetable protein concentrates unless the vegetable proteins

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were supplemented with minerals, in which case they were about equal in feeding value.

Certain American fish oils such as tuna, sardine (California pilchard), menhaden, and salmon oils are excellent sources of vitamin D. Tuna oil was shown to be twenty-five per cent more potent in vitamin D than medicinal cod-liver oil. Sardine (California pilchard) was equal to medicinal cod-liver oil, menhaden was seventy-five per cent as good, and salmon oil was about fifty per cent as potent in vitamin D. Salmon oil also compared favorably with medicinal cod-liver oil in content of vitamin A. More recent experiments have indicated that the process of manufacture of these oils has a marked effect, on their content of both vitamins A and D. It has been considered, generally, among biochemists that vitamin D is relatively stable and heat-resistant, but we have found a variation of as high as twenty-five per cent in vitamin D potency of oils from the same fish depending on the method of processing.

A menhaden oil for animal feeding equal to medicinal cod liver oil in vitamin D can be produced by the menhaden industry with very little expense or change in the present factory methods. These experiments were also the result of co-operative effort of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Bureau of Fisheries.

Salmon oil from some sources is twice as potent in vitamin D and equal in vitamin A to a good grade of cod-liver oil. The oils that showed this potency were obtained from the salmon offal which had been handled in such a way as to preserve the maximum vitamin potency. These findings bring out the importance of methods of handling and treating a by-product which the manufacturer wishes to market in its best form.

These tests illustrate that oils can be produced equal or superior to medicinal cod-liver oil in potency of vitamins A and D. You can readily see what these discoveries mean to this country by citing the following statistics. The total consumption in 1929 of cod-liver oil in this country, for therapeutics and animal feeding, was somewhere between three and four million gallons. Ninety per cent of our domestic consumption of cod-liver oil is imported. In other words, we only produce ten per cent of the cod-liver oil which we consume. The production, in 1929, in the United States and Alaska, of tuna, sardine (California pilchard), menhaden, salmon, Alaska herring, and Maine herring oils, was in excess of twelve million gallons. Sardine (California pilchard), oil at fifty cents a gallon is replacing imported cod-liver oil in poultry feeding on the Pacific Coast. The imported cod-liver oil has been costing the poultrymen from \$1 to \$2 per gallon. A new industry of this kind places this country at a decided economic advantage.

Kelp meal, in the last few years, has commanded considerable attention in animal nutrition. Altho we know little of its real feeding value and have no scientific data on this product, its principal use probably will be as a mineral supplement. Kelp meal is the dried and ground product of Pacific coast kelp. In one big plant, where a superior product is manufactured, the kelp is chopped or macerated, spray-dried and then run thru a vacuum drier.

For several years a large fresh water mussel industry has been in existence in the Mississippi valley. These mussels are at the present time taken entirely for their shells. Buttons are made from these shells. As far as we know, no investigation has been made of the possibilities of commercial utilization of the mussel meat. The dried and ground mussel meat should offer promise in animal feeding, if sufficient quantities of raw material are available.

Oyster, mussel, and clam shells have wide use in the poultry industry. According to 1929 statistics of the Bureau of Fisheries, 262,232 tons of crushed oyster shell valued at \$2,223,853, were used for poultry feeding, and in this same year 11,772 tons of crushed fresh water mussel shell valued at \$130,557 were used in poultry feeding. Information received by us indicates that these marine sources of poultry feed and lime have higher feeding value than other sources of the same material. This may be due to the presence of other minerals, such as iodine, in the marine shells.

Iodine—Marine products are many times richer in iodine than any other source of foods for human and animal consumption. In fact, sea foods contain from 50 to 200 times more iodine than foods of a land source, whether animal or vegetable.

Iodine deficiency causes one form of goiter. These sections where goiter is most prevalent are the regions around the Great Lakes and northwestern United States. In these so-called goiter belts, the soils and, in turn, the vegetation are relatively deficient in iodine.

Must Pay for Unsatisfactory Hammer Mill

The Twin City Mercantile & Mfg. Co. bought a hammer mill under a contract containing the following clause:

"Buyer shall have 15 days free trial of machinery to decide whether or not same is entirely satisfactory, the period to run at the option of the seller either from the date of starting the machinery in operation, or from a date four weeks after arrival of machinery at the railway station, of the place designated as the point to which shipment shall be made. The machinery must prove entirely satisfactory to buyer and fully equal all guarantees and expectations; and in case it does not, the buyer shall dismantle same, carefully clean and rebox it in the same condition as when received (ordinary wear and tear excepted) and return to seller free on board cars at station where buyer received same. When the machinery is so returned as above directed, and billed to any point designated by seller, and is received at the said point and upon immediate examination is shown to be in good condition (ordinary wear and tear excepted) the seller will without question, immediately refund all money and the note paid to seller for said machinery."

After the machine arrived and was set up buyer wrote the following letter:

"We gave our Hammer Mill a try out yesterday and was somewhat disappointed in its performance.

"1st. It will not reduce wheat, oats nor corn bran to a 'flour mass' as it is represented to do.

"2nd. The blower will not handle the ground feed at anything near the rated capacity of our mill.

"With a finer screen we may be able to reduce the corn bran, wheat, oats, etc., to the desired 'flour mass' but if not we do not need the hammer mill at all. So if you have any finer screen than the 5/32 please send us one via P. P. at once, that is if you think this will enable us to handle the above named feed as desired.

"Yours truly,
"CFH:CS Twin City M. & M. Co."

The screens were sent and tried but buyer again wrote:

"Gentlemen:

"The screens shipped us under date of 1st inst. were given a try out yesterday, but to our sincere regret we are still unable to get the desired results from the mill. So we will have to return the mill; we therefore await your shipping instructions.

"Yours truly, Twin City M. & M. Co.,
"_____, Pres."

Seller brought suit against buyer to recover \$293.75 and after the circuit court of Bollinger County, Missouri, had decided in favor of defendant buyer, the seller took an appeal with the result that the Springfield Court of Appeals on Feb. 23, 1931, reversed the decision and granted a new trial.

The Court said: The defendant was compelled under the contract, as well as a matter of natural consequence, to do some things before it could have been delivered to the station. Naturally it must quit using the machinery. By contract it must dismantle it, clean, and rebox it. Did it do these? It did not quit using it. The testimony is conclusive that it used the machinery practically each week up to the time of the trial, which was about two years after it was bought. It was never dismantled and never reboxed ready for shipment.

The failure to designate where the plaintiff wanted the machinery shipped would relieve the defendant from billing out the machinery, and we are inclined to think it would relieve the defendant from delivering to the station; but we can think of no reason where failing to give shipping instructions would authorize the defendant to continue to use the machinery for two years, or until the trial, and then be relieved from paying for the same. If the defendant had dismantled the machinery, cleaned it, and reboxed it as provided by the contract, when it proved unsatisfactory, if it in fact was unsatisfactory, and had set the machinery aside awaiting shipping orders, it would have been in an entirely different position here. But it concedes failure to do these things. It admits using the machinery up to within a short time before the trial. It seems certain that the defendant could not so retain and use the plaintiff's property under such cir-

cumstances and then be relieved from paying anything for it.

This record conclusively shows that the defendant kept and used the machinery and by so doing the defendant's own evidence shows that the machinery was not entirely worthless, but was worth something to defendant, therefore the defendant was not entitled to an absolute release of its liability, but was at most only entitled to the difference between the purchase price and the machinery value as shown actually to be. This cause will have to be remanded for another trial in keeping with suggestions above.—Anglo-American Mill Co. v. Twin City M. & Mfg. Co. 35 S. W. (2d) 982.

Michigan Stock Feeding Tests Announced June 26

Reports of results of feeding trials with beef cattle, lambs, and hogs will be announced at the annual Live Stock Feeders' Day to be held at the Michigan State College at East Lansing on June 26. The report covers experimental work with five lots of calves, several lots of pigs, and 10 lots of lambs, some of which trials are repetitions of work previously done to ascertain whether or not the same results would be obtained for different lots of animals in different years.

The value of corn, barley, and oats are being compared as finishing rations in fattening baby beef animals. Oats does not furnish the so-called "finish" which is needed to bring top prices, although steady gains are recorded from its use.

Wheat-fed pigs gained more rapidly than those fed corn, but they require a little more feed per hundred pounds of gain, it will be shown in comparing wheat and corn alone. Trials were also conducted to determine the value of protein supplements and of the value of alfalfa meal as compared with the more common protein feeds.

F. M. Schneider Joins Sprout, Waldron & Co.

Mr. F. M. Schneider, one of the country's outstanding milling engineers, for the past five years associated with Ralston Purina Co., Cereal and Feed Millers, has joined the Engineering Staff of Sprout, Waldron & Company, Inc., manufacturers of the Monarch line of grain elevator equipment, as chief engineer.

Mr. Schneider has had extensive experience in all the various phases of the milling industry, having been with Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., the Larabee Flour Mills Co. and with his present company prior to his association with Ralston Purina Co.

This new position offers Mr. Schneider increased opportunities to serve the milling industry. His valuable experience and specialized knowledge being available to all who write Sprout, Waldron & Co. for assistance or information relative to equipment and manufacturing problems.



F. M. Schneider, Muncy, Pa.

Varying Trends in the Feed Industry

By F. C. Bowes, Toledo, O.
Before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n
at Cleveland, O.

The farm mixer is inefficient and a poor substitute for the better facilities.

Sales work on the smaller classes of feed machinery and equipment has been very zealously carried on, and many new small manufacturing establishments have sprung up. Some of them are entirely new to the business, but the majority of them are an outgrowth of the business already carried on by a local retail feed dealer.

A local dealer neglecting the proper concentration on sales and service work in connection with the distribution of feed in his community is very apt to encourage co-operative farm bureau activities or distribution of feeds in some other competitive form in that community.

Secondly, by entering the feed manufacturing business and thereby competing with previously organized large transit manufacturers, this is very apt to encourage these manufacturers in the establishment of their own chain stores as the outlet for their products. Personally, we do not feel that this should be necessary, but that it would be much better for the large manufacturers in all cases possible to hook up and co-operate with good retail feed merchandisers in the local communities.

The Local Mixer. manufacturing for direct consumption in his community, has the following advantages:

Close personal contact with customers, and local conditions, and support of local institutions.

He should be able to extend consumer's credit more effectively if desired. However, if not carefully watched and properly handled this is apt to prove a disadvantage and in the end may be a liability instead of an asset.

Local mixing is freer from effective supervision of State Feed Control officials. In many cases the question of proper registration is carelessly handled and because no great amount of finished product is kept on hand or sent elsewhere for storage, but goes direct to the feed consumers, there is no opportunity for close supervision and correction. However, eventually this might be considered as a disadvantage if by reason of this fact encouragement is given to

the making of poor feeds. Feeding results will eventually speak for themselves in regard to proper quality of feeds.

Local mixers can permit the more advantageous use of home grown grains which the farmer raises in that community. This is particularly true in the grain belt and accounts for the many hammer and attrition mills in operation for the grinding of this grain. The economical advantage of the use of these grains is now generally admitted by all, including large and small feed manufacturers in general. However, these home grown grains still need to be supplemented with a variety of higher protein concentrates, and with sources of mineral and vitamin supplies, in order to get the fullest possible advantage in feeding results. The larger feed manufacturers have acknowledged this situation in the preparation of such supplemental dairy feeds as 32 per cent mixing feeds, and in the high protein poultry mash supplements, and pig and hog supplementary feeds.

Local Mixer's Disadvantages: Local mixers have a comparatively heavier investment for plant, machinery, and raw material inventory considering the volume of the local business available.

With this small volume he can not get rapid turn-over of his inventory and therefore, can not eliminate speculation. To manufacture a good line of dairy and poultry feeds will require at least 18 to 20 different feeding commodities. To compete efficiently with large manufacturers, these must necessarily be brought in carload lots, which gives an initial inventory of from 15 to 20 carloads. With only the small volume of local business to consider, this would probably be two or three months turn-over, which is too slow to merchandise on a current market basis.

By attempting to overcome this handicap by purchasing in small lots a local mixer thereby restricts his purchasing ability in price basis. The expenses of previous warehousing and distribution has to be met, as well as higher freight rates in LCL lots, all of which is a severe handicap. Also a local mixer is in no position to check closely the raw materials he receives and thereby protect the quality of his product.

There is the increasing competition among small mixers due to over-zealous

high-pressure sales efforts on small machinery and equipment. The same manufacturing facilities are set up in communities too close together, or even duplicated in the same community.

There is the increasing competition. Capital is necessary to carry on production, to finance the necessary raw material, as well as the investment in machinery and equipment. In addition to this, there is the capital requirement for retail distribution, particularly including credit with the consumer trade.

Small local mixers do not have the technical knowledge or experience in feeds and feeding practices and are not as closely in touch with newer developments and research work. In starting in the feed manufacturing business there are many things to be learned. Even if thru no conscious fault of his own good feeds are not made, it will be very hard for the local mixer to outlive a reputation for poor feeds once this is the case in his community.

He cannot give his customers the benefit of service men of wide experience and knowledge such as are carried in the organizations of larger transit manufacturers. These men travel wide areas and are in constant touch with various feeding conditions and problems, and as a result are able to carry this experience and knowledge to each community in turn.

The small local mixer undoubtedly does not have the facilities for keeping accurate records and costs of his operations. Many times he has drifted into manufacturing gradually and without ample capital for the entire proposition in its ultimate stages.

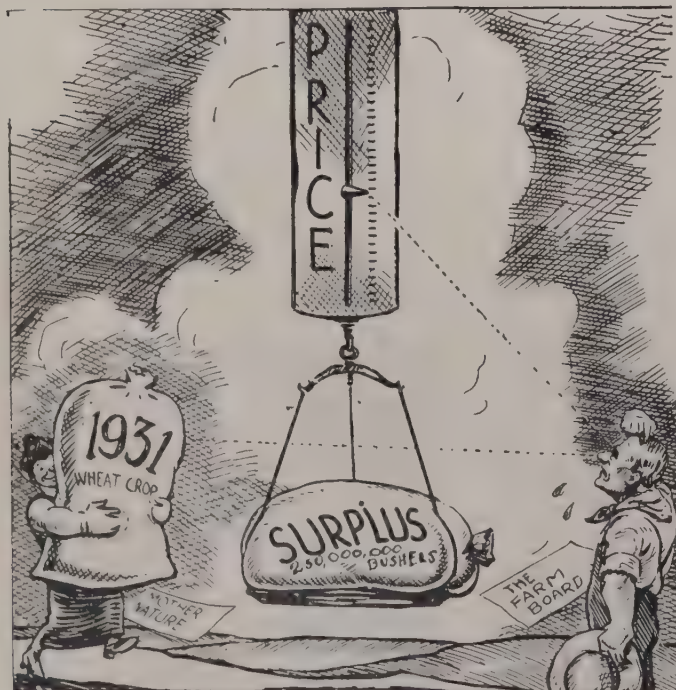
He cannot specialize in all the details and problems of feed manufacturing as he may only be carrying feed as a side line with other main lines of business, and also has the full details and problems of retail feed distribution to take care of as well.

Now turning to the large Transit Mixer, we will first list his disadvantages as follows:

Transit Mixer Disadvantages: He has to have the service of retail distributors in many local communities to take care of the volume of his output. Chain stores are possible, but in our opinion are not equal to personally owned individual retail feed merchandisers in their local communities.

The large transit manufacturer covers a large area and therefore has more general policies which may not be exactly suited to the particular needs of each individual

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community. However, there is a strong tendency for these mills to concentrate on a certain smaller section of the nation. Most of the expansion of the large feed manufacturing companies has not been in building up one plant larger and larger, but has been in the creation of smaller branch mills in various smaller sections of the nation. There are a good many efficient transit manufacturing companies which are only working in a certain section of the country where they are in a position to give the proper consideration to all local problems.

The larger transit mills carry higher costs for sales, and advertising, and for service men, and research work. However, the advantages of these special services in most cases warrants the cost, especially when such cost is so widely distributed over the larger volume of business. If watched closely and not carried to extremes, this can all be kept within bounds that are well worth the cost to the feed consumer. Furthermore this higher cost is entirely offset by the lower production costs in manufacturing feeds in such large volume and under more efficient methods.

Now turning finally to the advantages of the larger transit mixers as follows:

Transit Mixers Advantages: The comparative overhead investment in plant and machinery is very low per ton of finished product.

Rapid turn-over of inventory is permitted which eliminates speculation and enables the larger manufacturer to follow current markets at all times with fair prices.

Due to his purchasing ability in larger lots, better prices naturally can be secured. He has a closer knowledge of the sources of raw material. These producers of raw material are interested in the larger manufacturers as they represent largely the source of disposition of the producers' by-products. The larger feed manufacturer is also enabled to check closely the quality of all raw materials and thereby protect the quality of his manufactured feeds.

The larger manufacturer has the advantage of milling-in-transit freight rates, whereby all his feeds are handled straight thru from point of origin to destination at carload thru rates, and therefore does not incur any handicap for shipment of feeds on LCL and local rates.

Comparatively very little capital is tied up in credit, as feed is distributed to retail feed dealers and the larger manufacturer is not called upon to assume the question of credit terms to feed consumers.

The larger manufacturer commands expert technical knowledge of feeds and of improved feeding and nutrition practices, and is able to carry in his organizations men of this type who keep closely in touch with new developments and research work not only of their own, but as carried on by the various state colleges and experimental stations and producers of feed ingredients.

The larger manufacturer can pass along this knowledge and advice thru his salesmen, thru sales literature, and by his service men, to the feed consumer.

The large manufacturer has ample capital. Has been in the business from the start and knows what it is, and has the facilities in his organization for complete, accurate records and costs of all phases of the business.

The larger manufacturer specializes in the manufacturing business from beginning to end and is, therefore, bound to be able to handle it more efficiently.

The large manufacturers are depending on your business and facilities for the distribution of feeds. They realize this and gladly co-operate with you in passing along the benefits of their ability to make good feed at fair prices, and to render resale and advertising help, and service work to the feed consumer, all of which will be conducted in the interests of the local retail feed dealer. Also, the large manufacturers' disadvantages are known and frankly faced as facts and are being eliminated so far as possible. It is much more possible for the large manufacturers to eliminate their disadvantages, particularly by their co-operation with the retail dealer, than it is for the local mixer ever to be able to eliminate his many disadvantages which are only logical and natural facts that cannot be overcome. The large manufacturers' savings on manufacturing costs more than make up for the higher costs of sales and service and the feed consumer benefits accordingly.

During 1930 two accomplishments stand out—the first, is the agreement fostered by the National Feed Merchandising Council eliminating long time contracts and price guaranties, and putting the sale of feeds

on a uniform contract basis. This method of doing business is of material benefit in avoiding excessive fluctuations in price and eliminating unsound speculation.

The second outstanding accomplishment is the change from the old credit system to the cash system. During this year, much has been said about the benefits of selling strictly for cash as compared to the old credit system. As a result of all this talk and agitation we see today a large percentage of feed dealers operating on a cash basis, and it seems that within a short time many more will follow. I believe that most of those unprofitable, or nearly unprofitable years, can be traced to the loss of book accounts on account of poor credit situation, or to long time speculative bookings when the markets went wrong.

The Feed Manufacturer should concentrate on production problems and the Retail Dealer should concentrate on merchandising problems. Each set of problems is enough in itself. We believe the combination of an efficient transit mixer manufacturing company concentrating on all the natural advantages of his producing business, and working in co-operation with efficient retail dealer who is concentrating on his local merchandising business will be the winning trend to come in the feed industry. A retailer is getting on the wrong track when he starts to assume the burdens of local manufacturing under such heavy handicaps, and personally, I also believe a large manufacturer is starting on the wrong track by trying to break into retail distribution thru his own chain stores. The combination, however, of the two of them successfully solving their respective problems, and working together in co-operation will render to the feed consumer the most efficient and economical feeds and service, and this trend in the feed industry, I believe, is bound to be the most successful one.

The Government is losing money every month by its speculations in cotton futures. Earlier it sought to squeeze sellers by demanding delivery, but this proved a failure; now it is changing over from one future to the later future in the legitimate way, but is losing because the deferred future costs more, as it should. On paper the Government's losses are said to be \$65,000,000 on cotton plus a monthly carrying expense of about \$3,000,000. This should bring joy to the taxpayers.

Watch the Feed

"Now is no time to experiment with feeds," says Prof. Leslie Black, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, writing in the American Poultry Journal.

This is sound advice in times of low egg prices, particularly since feed constitutes 60 per cent of the cost of egg production.

"In times like these," continues the Professor, "when production must be made as efficient as possible, it is unwise to experiment with feeds. Only proven feeds should be fed, for there is always bound to be some loss when experimenting is done. A poultryman should continue to use a feed that he knows to be good, rather than switch from one to another."

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., June 20.—Markets are inclined to be narrow and become easily oversold. A strong upturn in the stock market which carried many issues up 5 or 6 points. This reversal in form immediately reflected in commodity markets, cotton advancing 20 points, grain a cent to 1½ cents a bushel and cottonseed meal followed suit by advancing 25 to 40 cents a ton. Trading in today's market was limited. It was marked by a lack of offerings and with the apparently oversold condition, shorts desiring to cover were forced to pay higher prices. Tenders on June contracts today were 100 tons, total for the month so far being only 300 tons.

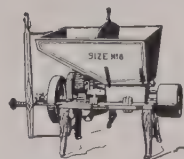
The cottonseed market during the week regained new life and some active trading was done in new crop seed. The adoption of new rules by the Memphis Merchants Exchange governing trading in Cottonseed which permits delivery at Dallas, Augusta and Memphis and changes the contract to 50 tons instead of 100 tons has had a very

salutary effect on the market, and it is assumed that trading will soon reach a large volume in seed as the rules now make the market a wonderful hedge market for both buyers and sellers of seed. During the trading this week the market declined to \$20 a ton which price is on an equitable basis as compared to the value of mill products.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

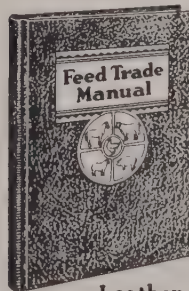
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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Sardine Oil

Some very attractive salesmanship is now under way about the country in an effort to load dealers up with sardine oil as an ingredient for mashers to take the place of cod liver oil. It is being sold on the statement that one-half of one per cent oil in the mash is sufficient.

It is reported that some tests are being made on this oil, the results of which will be available about the first of July. The tests are being run by competent and disinterested authority to settle the suspicion which some dealers have expressed that, to compare with results in cod liver oil, sardine oil would have to be used in quantities so great as to run up the fat content of the mash to a point where the fat might do more harm than would be offset by the benefit of the vitamins.

While I do not presume to predict what the results of this test will be, I have confidence that they will be authoritative and, meanwhile, most earnestly suggest that dealers do not get "high pressured" into loading up on a product about which they may possibly later have regrets.—Floyd Oles.

Vitamin D for Poultry

Cod liver oil is indispensable to laying hens. Results of feeding tests prove it.

The Minnesota Station, Crookston Substation, report of 1927 is decisive.

"Two lots of 225 April hatched white Leghorn pullets each were fed from Nov. 1 to May 1 on the same basal ration, to which was added for one lot 1 per cent cod liver oil. Results were as follows:

	Cod Liver Oil—Pct.	No Cod Liver Oil—Pct.
Egg production	53	48
Fertility	95	81
Hatchability	64	46
Mortality	1.7	3.7

This experiment shows that by the addition of cod liver oil egg production, fertility and hatchability were increased, while mortality was decreased. The North Carolina Station Report (1928):

"Cod liver oil has been found to increase the fertility and hatchability of eggs. This vitamin supplement had a more marked stimulating effect on the health and development of birds fed meat meal than on the milk-fed flock. Mineral supplements, fortified with cod liver oil, improved the health of the flock as measured by production, mortality, condition of plumage, fertility, hatchability and resistance to disease."

South Carolina Station Report (1929):

"White Leghorn pullets fed 2 per cent of cod liver oil produced 119 eggs per bird from Nov. 1 to April 30, while similar pullets fed no oil produced 107.4 eggs. The egg production of barred Plymouth Rocks during the same period was 111.4 and 106.5 eggs, respectively. The eggs of the Rocks were used for hatching, and it was found that the fertility of the cod liver oil lot was 91 per cent, and of the lot receiving no oil 85.4 per cent. The hatchability for these groups was 61.4

Ohio Station Bulletin 446 (1930):

"Continuing this study, it was found that adding the ash of alfalfa leaf meal did not increase the hatchability of eggs. Hens fed a ration including alfalfa leaf meal, but no cod liver oil, and confined behind window glass, laid eggs with a hatchability of 30 per cent, but when tested cod liver oil or irradiated ergosterol was added production and hatchability were doubled."

New Jersey Stations Report (1929):

"A ration deficient in vitamin D again caused low egg production and practically stopped hatchability. Injecting vitamin D into the yolk or exposing eggs to ultra-violet light failed to increase the hatchability of eggs from hens on the deficient diet."

A Volatile Poisons bill has been prepared by Senator Bingham of Connecticut for introduction into Congress in December, authorizing the Dept. of Agriculture to analyze all volatile poisonous substances or mixtures sold in interstate commerce and to promulgate regulations under which they may be sold. This will give the Dept. an excuse to employ another army of inspectors and regulators.

A New Feed Grinder

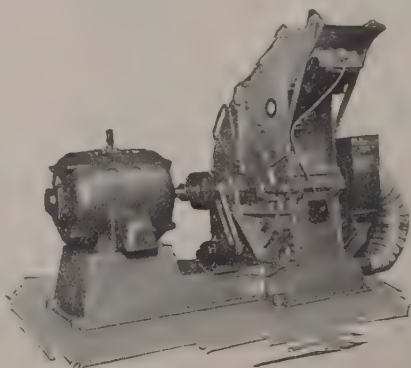
A new mill that will handle roughage and ear corn of the largest size has been perfected by the Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co. The new mill has been named the "Dictator" and retains the principles of the earlier machine which has become famous for its uniform product from all free flowing grains.

The new Dictator is conveniently arranged with a stationary feed table either short or long to accommodate most any condition. The speed is 1800 R.P.M. so that it can operate economically both by belt, as well as with direct connected motor. It is conveniently arranged with a built in spout magnet, that is automatic with a generator for generating magnetic current, all part of the mill.

In the motor driven job a ball bearing motor of highest and long reputation, including a compensator starter, together with an ammeter are furnished. The coupling is also guarded and the guard is arranged the same as a brake drum on an automobile so that operator can stop the grinder almost instantly, whereas on account of the very efficient ball bearing it would run for several minutes without any power.

The capacities obtained on this type of grinder will range all the way from fine grinding of 125 lbs. per horsepower up to 250 lbs. per horsepower. The test of actual performance over a period of twelve months has proven that where electric current does not exceed 4c a kilowatt the mill will be able to grind depending upon the kind of grist at a cost from 30c to not more than 40c per ton.

The Gruendler Grinder is a one-reduction mill, and a plant so equipped will require no additional equipment for grinding, except in the case of alfalfa meal. The new Dictator is an all-purpose machine, handling free flowing grains as well as the coarsest material. Additional information will be supplied by the manufacturers on request.



A New Feed Grinder

Sam H. Thompson, the recently appointed member of the Federal Farm Board, in his first speech, at Quincy, Ill., said: "Do not pay any attention to the talk about government in business, artificial price fixing and setting aside the law of supply and demand. The facts are it is the farmers who are going into the business of marketing their own products." On the contrary the fact is that the Farmers National Grain Corp. is run on government money, and the Grain Stabilization Corporation exclusively on government capital. The profits of handling the crops at terminal markets are so small the farmers can not afford to invest their own money in merchandising.

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST

for Poultry and Livestock
A Profitable Feed Ingredient
GOLDEN SEAL YEAST CO.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

PERFECTION DOG FOOD
A Prepared Meat-Cereal Food-Cooked, Ready-to-Feed

Everywhere throughout the country Feed and Seed dealers are realizing the importance of securing local "exclusive" territory on the sale of

PERFECTION DOG FOOD
This food is nationally advertised and a "good seller" every month in the year. Write at once for Dealers' Special Proposition.

PERFECTION FOODS COMPANY
BATTLE CREEK (Dept. 43) MICHIGAN

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MEAT SCRAPS
Are Better

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Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

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Dept. No. M Chicago, Ill.

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Use the money-making ideas on feeding and lighting which are described and illustrated in

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They will help you get larger profits from your hens. The book tells what feeds are best, the right proportion of grain to mash, how much to feed, when and how to use artificial light.

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SUMMER BUYING

When you decide to stock your tankage, meat scraps, etc. on the basis of low summer prices, why not buy a brand that is highest standard quality; including keeping qualities. It will sell quicker and higher.

Warehouse

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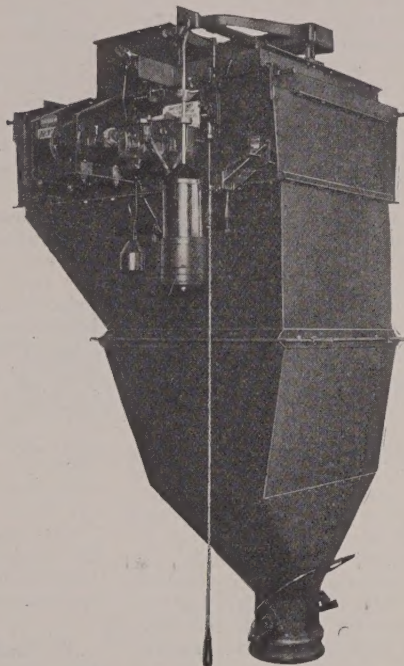


Quite Busy Dodging Bumpers



From Chicago Daily News

RICHARDSON'S NEW SACK-FILLING AND WEIGHING SCALE *Low in Height and Price!*



For accurately and automatically weighing and filling bags of

Beans	Barley
Peas	Corn
Corn Chops	Wheat
Oats	Mixed Grains
Chick Feeds	Mashes
Beet Pulp	Fertilizers

Speed—up to 7 bags per minute.

Height—64".

Accuracy—guaranteed to be within 1/2 lb. per bag.

Four styles—overhead portable and overhead stationery, floor portable and floor stationery.

Bulletin 3131-G illustrates and describes this new Sack-Filling and Weighing Scale in detail. Write our nearest branch for your copy.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

Chicago New York Omaha Boston Minneapolis Philadelphia Wichita
Atlanta Los Angeles
Agents for Eastern Canada:
Messrs. Peacock Brothers Ltd., Montreal

Soy Beans As a Crop and Feed

From address by K. E. BEESON of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

In 1920 Indiana harvested 3,000 acres of soybeans for seed purposes and not over 30,000 acres for hay.

Ten years later, 100,000 acres of soybeans were grown for seed and 300,000 acres for hay forage or green manure. Few crops can show a 1200 per cent increase in acreage in ten years, and the increase is not restricted to this state. The acreage has grown rapidly in Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, North Carolina and numerous other states. The six states named contributed 90 per cent of the total soy bean acreage harvested for seed in 1930. Illinois produced 40 per cent of the total crop, and Indiana 14 per cent.

While there is room for almost indefinite expansion of the production of soy beans for crushing purposes, so far as their adaptability to soil and climatic conditions go, the actual expansion must depend upon the extent to which their products, oil and meal, find a profitable market in competition with similar commodities already in the field. The oil must compete with linseed and other oils while the meal competes with linseed and cottonseed meal in the feed market. The excellent quality of the meal as a high protein feed is making it a strong competitor altho its volume is as yet very small as compared with similar feeds from other sources.

Of our 1,800,000 bus. produced in 1930, probably 700,000 bus. were used to sow the 1931 crop. Annually from 60 to 70 per cent of the acreage sown is harvested for hay.

In beef cattle feeding trials, whole soy beans were as efficient as cottonseed meal when fed to two year old steers. In five trials the rate and economy of gain, and finish of the cattle were as satisfactory as with cottonseed meal. While whole soy beans were not as satisfactory as cottonseed meal when fed to calves, the difference was not sufficient to warrant a great difference in price per pound between the two supplements.

The soy bean oil meal, too, has been as efficient as cottonseed meal as a supplement to corn in a ration for fattening steers. Three trials showed practically no difference in rate of economy of grain or finish of the cattle.

Hogs following cattle, receiving soy beans or soy bean oil meal, will make more rapid gains than hogs following cattle fed cottonseed meal. For this reason, soy beans or soy bean oil meal have a slight advantage over cottonseed meal.

Caution must be exercised in feeding soy beans to cattle. Otherwise, there may be a tendency to produce scours. Grinding soy beans is not necessary and may add to the laxative effect.

Soy beans and soy bean oil meal should be fed as supplements to corn or other fattening feed and have their highest values when fed with both grain and pasture to fattening hogs. It is not necessary to grind soy beans for fattening hogs but a good mineral mixture such as 10 pounds pulverized limestone, 10 pounds special steamed bone meal, and 1 pound common salt, should always be provided for either the soy beans or soy bean oil meal.

The experiments show that on the average a pound of soy beans with minerals practically replaces a pound of tankage when fed with a full feed of corn and legume pasture to fattening hogs. They show further that approximately one and one-half pounds of soy beans or soy bean oil meal fed with minerals will replace a pound of tankage when fed with a full feed of corn in dry lot. Best results were secured on pasture with

pigs weighing 75 pounds or more, and in dry lot with hogs weighing 100 pounds or more. If these suggestions are followed there is little danger of soft pork.

Ground soy beans were compared to linseed oil meal in two feeding trials, and soy bean oil meal was compared to linseed oil meal in three feeding trials with the University dairy herd. Results of these trials indicate that in milk and butter fat production ground soy beans are slightly superior and soy bean oil meal practically equal to linseed oil meal which they replaced in these trials.

In fattening lambs whole soy beans (grinding unnecessary) or soy bean oil meal produced more rapid gains than cottonseed meal according to the results of three trials comparing supplementary feeds. The feed expenditure per pound of gain was also less where the soy beans or soy bean oil meal were fed. The soy bean oil meal was slightly superior to cottonseed meal in producing a desirable finish. The whole soy beans were slightly less efficient. These results indicate that soy bean oil meal or soy beans can replace cottonseed meal in rations for fattening western lambs. The proportion of soy beans or soy bean oil meal to use is approximately 1 pound for every 7 pounds of corn.

Soy bean oil meal or ground soy beans can be substituted pound for pound in the place of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, 32 or 34 per cent feed with practically equal results, price being the determining factor in the selection.

As a Poultry Ration excellent results in eggs produced, fertility, hatchability and livability of fowls have been obtained when either soy bean oil meal or ground soy beans were used as the protein concentrate in the ration for layers, provided certain minerals were used as supplements. Rancid ground soy beans may be unpalatable.

Soy bean oil meal gave satisfactory results in combination with meat scraps in chick rations, but ground soy beans did not prove satisfactory.

If Russia is able to ship a very big quantity next season, there will probably be a great glut of supplies on the international market. And as big Russian shipments will prevent a normal outward movement from other exporters, there will also be a glut of supplies in several big surplus countries.—*Corn Trade News*, Liverpool.

Production of Alfalfa Meal

Alfalfa meal production in the United States during May, 1931, totaled only 10,617 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This gives a total for the crop year of 286,768 tons compared with 350,768 tons produced during the 1929-30 season and 380,160 tons produced in 1928-29.

Approximately 33,600 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of May. This, together with the month's grindings gave a total supply of 44,217 tons. Stocks at the close of the month were reported at 26,508 tons, indicating a utilization of 17,709 tons.

Month	Production in Tons			
	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	40,025	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	24,994	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,705	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	25,646	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	33,285	44,821	51,232	40,228
February	15,403	41,653	37,393	30,246
March	13,140	22,871	27,893	25,551
April	12,141	15,588	14,659	17,865
May	10,617	11,197	8,686	16,001
June	.....	30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year.	.....	362,049	374,053	328,658

Feed Trade Notes

New York now has 1,424,000 dairy cattle on its farms, or three per cent more than last year, and eight per cent more than in 1927.

Hearings in the investigation of the cottonseed industry were continued Monday, June 22, in Dallas, Texas, by the Federal Trade Commission.

Cottonseed cake and meal produced during the period Aug. 1 to May 31 amounted to 2,130,507 tons, against 2,164,729 tons during the corresponding period of 1929-30, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Arthur J. Mason, of the Mason Mills, Inc., has been presented with a medal by the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa., for having developed the Mason process for curing alfalfa and other farm products.

Enid, Okla., June 14.—Farmers, wherever possible, are using home-grown grain for feed. Several instances have been brought to my attention during the past two weeks, where farmers have cut their wheat with a binder for the purpose of grinding the grain and straw together on a hammer mill and making cow feed out of it.—E. W. M.

The German Food Minister has bought an additional 30,000 tons of Russian rye.

Wheat pool members of the Retlaw-Vaux-Hill-Grantham district have sent a resolution to pool headquarters at Calgary asking that when ballots are sent out for election of delegates to the annual pool convention of Alberta pool, a ballot of members should also be taken on Manitoba wheat pool plan asking that wheat pool elevators buy cash wheat paying spot price therefor at point of shipment or that it be optional with members whether they sell or pool their wheat.

WISCONSIN

Stephensville (r. d. from Hortonville), Wis.—The grist mill of Lloyd Levezow burned recently.

Comstock, Wis.—The Comstock Feed Mill, owned by G. Gonske, burned on May 30; loss, \$10,000.

Wausau, Wis.—Cereal Mills, Inc.; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: W. E. Dodge, C. Dodge and G. Pfeiffer.

Dousman, Wis.—Messrs. Hill and Aplin, proprietors of an elevator and coal business, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Hill will continue.

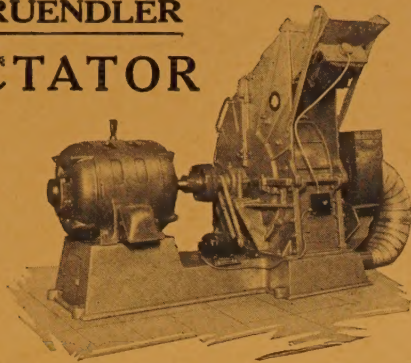
New Richmond, Wis.—Miles P. McNally, vice-pres. and manager of the New Richmond Roller Mills Co., which also operates a line of 12 elevators, died last month in a Minneapolis hospital, from diabetes, at the age of 67 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Notice is hereby given that the name of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukee was changed on June 10, 1931, to Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, address 225 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

Milwaukee, Wis.—By killing the Hitt Bill, the Wisconsin Assembly refused to repeal the offset of occupational taxes paid by grain warehouses and coal companies, against income taxes. An amendment that would have decreased the occupational taxes ½c per ton of coal and cut the rate per bu. of grain, was rejected by the assembly before it killed the bill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Riebs Co., one of the pioneer grain firms of this market, has established a feed department and placed William Moll, associated with the Franke Grain Co., of this city, for 10 years, in charge of it. The new department, which started operations the first of this month, will handle on a jobbing basis millfeeds, linseed meal, cottonseed meal and all other feeding materials.

Beat Competition with **GRUENDLER** DICTATOR



For Large Custom Grinding Plants

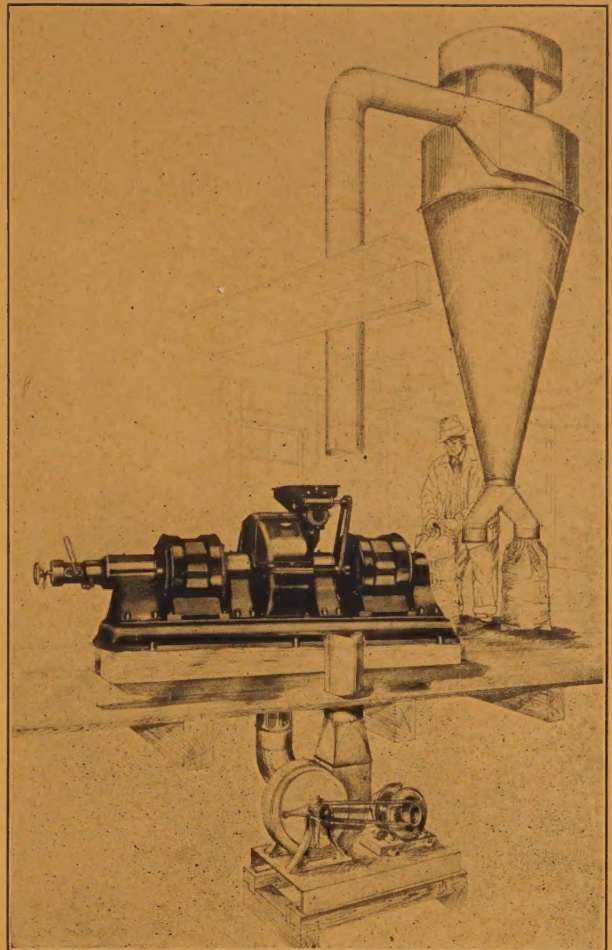
The ideal mill for custom grinding where large capacity, fast grinding, and low operating costs are essential. The GRUENDLER slow speed Dictator whirlbeater operating at 1800 r.p.m. will grind all grains, ear corn, hay, and fodder, singly or in combination, to any desired fineness, in one operation at an exceptionally low ton cost. This is the biggest money maker ever offered to the custom grinding trade.

Write for information.

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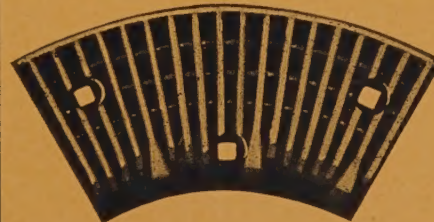
The Monarch Attrition Mill with Air Collector

For More Profitable Feed Grinding



It is obvious that a mill designed to grind small grains is going to take less power than one built to grind roughage. The quick cutting action of grinding discs will pulverize small grains with 15 to 25 percent less power than a mill that must hammer the product through a screen. Then, too, the perfectly balanced discs of the attrition mill operate without vibration. This of course, means longer life, lower upkeep and less attention.

Equipped with the Monarch Products Collector and our new Style V Plates we guarantee the Monarch to grind more per horsepower than any other feed grinder. Check up now and see how much a Monarch will save you.



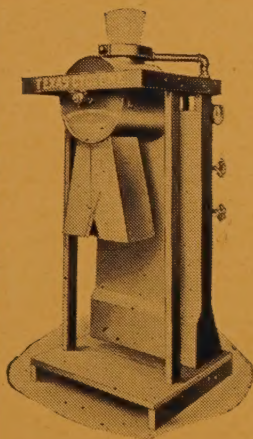
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Buffalo Office—725 Genesee Bldg.

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America's Leading Line of Feed Mill Machinery



\$819.00 Profit from a Car of Molasses

Here is the Evidence

A minimum car holds 7,000 gallons of black strap molasses. Each gallon weighs 11.7 pounds, which equals 81,900 pounds to the car.

Say only 1 cent profit per pound is charged for molasses mixed with ground feed. This equals a profit of \$819.00 on a car. Molasses is now quoted at 4½ cents per gallon.

The TEXAS CYCLONE SWEET FEED MIXER

Costs but \$294.00; figure the profit
for Yourself

NORWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.
Mineral Wells, Texas

Ask for copy of our liberal contract—Early order
insures prompt shipment.

Handling Grain Through Port of Galveston Further Enhanced by

LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN and ROLLER CHAIN DRIVES



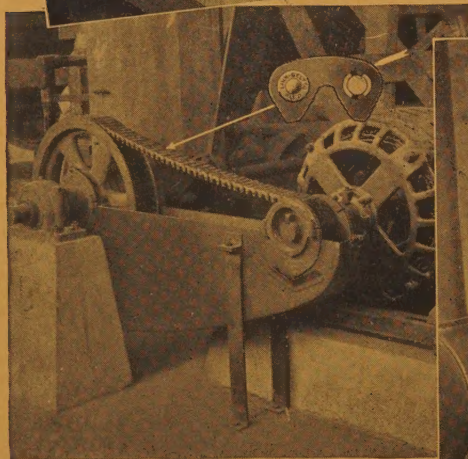
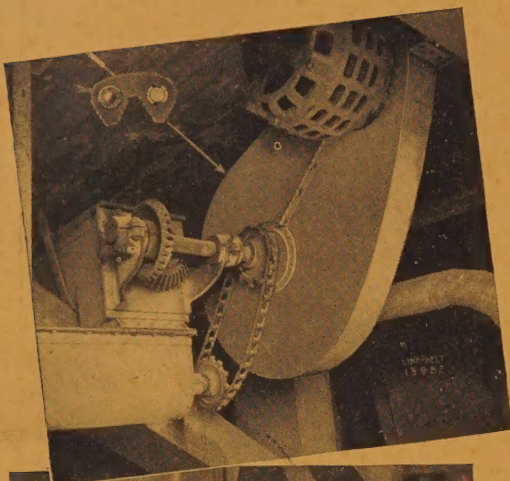
THE continuous successful operation, with attending low power consumption, of the Galveston Wharf Grain Elevator, Galveston, Texas, (Horner & Wyatt, Designing Engineers), is assured by the use of Link-Belt Silent Chain and Roller Chain Drives, as follows:

Ten 200 H.P. and one 100 H.P. Roller Chain Drives, used as a second reduction to elevator legs; eight 15 H.P. Silent Chain Drives for first reduction to Power Shovels; sixteen 7½ H.P. Roller Chain Drives from second reduction to Power Shovels; 33 Silent Chain Conveyor Drives ranging from 5 to 50 H.P.; 6 Silent Chain Fan Drives of 25 and 30 H.P. each.

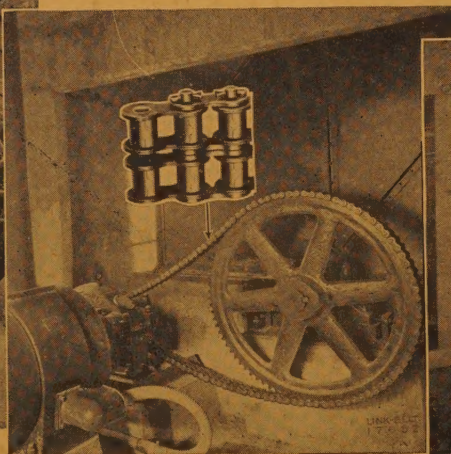
Numerous Link-Belt Drives in elevators and mills have been in continuous service 5, 10, 15 and up to 20 years. This in itself is conclusive proof that they have "stood the test of time."

Link-Belt Silent and Roller Chain Drives cannot slip, are positive in action, compact and quiet, they are unaffected by oil, heat, cold, water or atmospheric conditions. They assure maximum power transmission efficiency.

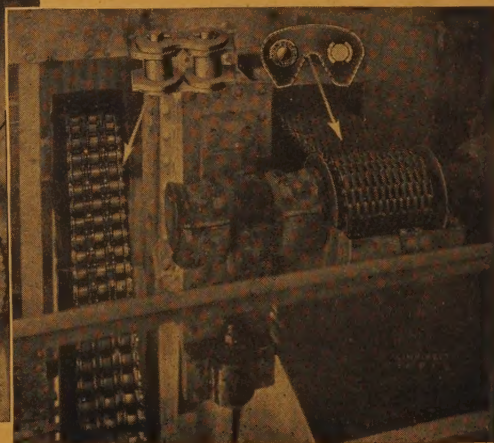
Let our experienced power transmission engineers assist in solving your problem. Address nearest office.



Upper: 10 H.P. Conveyor Drive
Lower: 40 H.P. Lineshaft Drive



75 H.P. Elevator Leg Drive



200 H.P. Elevator Leg Drive

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Charlotte, N. C. - 909 Commercial Bank Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. - R. 436, 1002 Baltimore Ave. New York - 2680 Woolworth Bldg. Wilkes-Barre - 826 Second Nat'l Bank Bldg.
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